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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

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C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, *Editors.*

It is already time to lay plans for the sessions of the St. Louis Conference, which opens May 8, and for the trip which is to be arranged in connection with it. The description of the new St. Louis Mercantile Library, which we give in this number, will whet the appetites of the library profession, and we wish we could bring before them also the photographs which have been sent to us showing how beautiful are the interior fittings. Mr. Dyer and Mr. Crunden and their associates in St. Louis are ready to give a hearty welcome to all comers, and the proceedings of the Conference should prove most interesting. Visitors from the East may expect to find many new faces of librarians who have not been able to attend previous Conferences, so that acquaintance and personal relations should be broadened as never before. The plans for the excursion are in the enterprising hands of Mr. Davidson, who is hoping to surprise those who are not yet quite decided with an array of tourist temptations which it will be hard to resist. Altogether the St. Louis Conference should have the largest attendance of any yet held, and we put in this word now to remind those who should be present that they ought to be making arrangements for an early vacation with St. Louis as the objective point.

THERE seems to be at this writing some question whether the \$4,000,000 plan or the \$6,000,000 plan for the Library of Congress will be adopted. Our illustrations give a picture of the \$6,000,000 building and plans for the \$4,000,000 one; the difference is almost entirely in the length of the curtains connecting the side wings with the central building and the extension otherwise of the stack-rooms or other repositories for books. The country cannot afford to waste one penny on extravagant work; on the other hand, it cannot afford to save one penny by providing inadequately for the national collection of books, which must grow in increasing proportion with each new year. It must ultimately be a great regret that a plan should not have been adopted which would give more opportunity for the indefinite extension of the library in the future, but if the choice between these two plans is to be an

alternative between making the library last for a generation or for a hundred years or so, economy will not be served by adopting the cheaper plan.

A YEAR ago we called attention to the remarkable record of the year previous as regards gifts and bequests for libraries. The current year promises to be noticeable in its turn for the development of library buildings, as is sufficiently shown by the contents of this issue. We are able to present the important plans of the new Congressional Library and St. Louis Mercantile Library, the latter of which is of special interest because it is to be the meeting-place of the Association next spring. Plans or views of the Boston Public Library, the new libraries at Cornell University, at Quincy, Illinois, and elsewhere will appear in subsequent issues. The Trustees of the Newberry Library and of the Tilden Library have both to face the problem of buildings of the most important sort. In view of this enormous development of library architecture such discussions as those carried on in the columns of the *American Architect* are of evident importance, and it is not easy to over-emphasize the value of the debate in which Mr. Fletcher is just now the chief representative on the library side.

WE are glad to greet from across the water our new contemporary, *The Library*, which rises phoenix-like from the nest of our old friend, *The Library Chronicle*. In Mr. Richardson's interesting letter reporting the Conference of English librarians, he expressed surprise that the *Chronicle* had not received more support in this country. It is fair to explain that a part of the reason for this was the difficulty of getting the *Chronicle*. It was published in so desultory a way—which makes the lack of promptness on the part of its American contemporary seem regularity itself—that American librarians became rather discouraged in keeping track of it, and the LIBRARY JOURNAL was obliged to discontinue the agency for it because it was impossible even to get from the English publishers answers to our letters when we transferred to them the complaints which reached us. The same complaint has been made in England, and the writer was informed at the

British Museum a year or so ago that its authorities at that time had not succeeded in keeping complete the Museum set of the periodical. It has been so tastefully printed and has had so much good material that we regret exceedingly that it should have reason to complain of lack of support either on this side of the Atlantic or on its own, and we trust its successor may continue its good work and with permanent success. The full title of the new periodical will be *The Library: a Magazine of Literature and Bibliography*, and while the main business of the new venture will be to advocate the free library movement and deal generally with the management and welfare of libraries, it hopes to reach a much wider circle of readers than the mere library interest. The names of such writers as Mr. Wm. Blades, Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. Sidney Colvin, Mr. R. Copley Christie, Dr. Richard Garnett, Mr. T. G. Law, Mr. J. Bass Mullinger, Mr. H. R. Tedder, and Mr. E. C. Thomas appear on the list of contributors.

THE Library School, which promised to become an important feature of Columbia University, as the College should more properly be called, has been too willingly surrendered by the Columbia Trustees, and has been formally adopted by the Regents as a part of the library scheme of which Mr. Dewey is to be the working chief. This necessitates its removal to Albany, where the facilities for library comparison are, of course, less than in New York, but it continues the School under the personal supervision of Mr. Dewey, who is chiefly responsible for its present measure of success. The Trustees of Columbia College, it is said, have never looked upon the school with great favor, partly because it introduced ladies into the college building as students, whereas the Annex which is to provide for female education is to be separately placed; and the interpolation of this School into the University and the administration of the library as a perhaps too aggressively independent portion of the college in contrast with its former subordinate and less enterprising relations, have undoubtedly been among the factors which produced more or less friction and made Mr. Dewey the more willing to transfer himself and his experience to "fresh fields and pastures new."

SOME question has been raised, particularly by the *New York Sun*, which persistently and consistently opposes anything but grammar-school education by the State, as to the adoption of the Library School by the State, as a matter of State

expense—an issue on which there may be, of course, very honest and earnest difference of opinion. It is very difficult to draw the line, particularly in such matters as this, between what the State ought and ought not to do, but if the School continues to be as successful as it has been at Columbia, probably the fact that the School will supply better trained librarians for the libraries throughout the State which the Regents mean to promote, will tell as a strong argument in its favor. It may be necessary in view of the State relations of the School to make some distinction between the students of New York and those from other States. Under whatever auspices the School may be carried on, we hope that it may be successfully continued, for with all the criticisms that may be passed upon it, its work has certainly been valuable in training and equipping librarians to be much more serviceable to the community than they otherwise would have been.

It is often a pleasant surprise to find how much valuable and patient work has been carried on here and there through the country by librarians whose time would seem to be fully absorbed by the routine work which presses upon them during the long hours of their too short days. The monograph which we print in this issue from the pen of Mr. Hull, of the Cornell University Library, is an example in point. While putting itself in the modest garb of a help in looking up full names, it is practically a key to the cyclopedic literature of biography and thus an important bibliography of that specialty. We trust that the effect of Mr. Hull's excellent piece of work will be to induce other librarians to return through the columns of the LIBRARY JOURNAL the service which he has thus done for them.

IN an interview in regard to the plans for additions to the Massachusetts State House, Mr. McKay said, "I designed the library especially after a thorough and most careful study of nearly all of the great libraries of the world." Such a study we should suppose would teach an architect only how not to do it. The advocates of the rival plans object to Mr. McKay's plan that "the State Library, which is in alcoves and where sunlight is hardly necessary, is placed on the sunny side instead of at the end, as in the Brigham & Spofford plans." Why alcoves should render sunlight unnecessary, and how a library, of all places in the world, is to get along without sunlight, is not explained. We fear that Messrs. Brigham & Spofford have *not* studied all the great libraries of the world.

Communications.

BOOKS BY MAIL.

THE BROOKLYN LIBRARY, Jan. 14, 1889.

"A WORKER" asks in the Dec. L. J., "How many libraries send books by mail, and is the privilege abused?" I can say that we have some members who draw all their books through the mails; some as far distant as Albany, Bridgeport (Conn.), Philadelphia, and in one case as far as Virginia. In the summer, many of our subscribers being out of town for the season, we send them books regularly in this way. A deposit of 50c. to \$1 is left with us to pay postage, the amount paid on each book sent being noted on the subscriber's page, and the balance unexpended, if anything remains, is refunded on his return to town. In case of very heavy books it is cheaper to send by express, when the distance is not too great. Our books do not receive more than the ordinary wear and tear in transitu, so far as I can see, if carefully wrapped, nor do I remember that any have been lost. If, as I hope will be the case, the law should ever be passed reducing postage on books to one cent per pound, I think we shall do some advertising in places adjacent to Brooklyn, or, in some instances, even remote from it. If a book of average size could be sent by mail for one or two cents, I feel sure a good deal of out-of-town business might be done, and with little risk of loss in our case, as ours is a subscription library, and the dues payable in advance. In this way people remote from library privileges could, at a slight expense, have the use of the collections in the city libraries.

W. A. BARDWELL.

[Some time ago I found that we were sending books from the Boston Athenæum to 41 cities and towns out side of Boston, Poughkeepsie being the most distant. In twenty years no book has been lost. —C. A. CUTLER.]

THE LIBRARIAN AN EDUCATOR. — MR. JOHN SCHWARTZ REPLIES TO MR. COHEN.

N. Y. APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, Jan. 10, '89.

MR. COHEN's criticism of my remarks on "Business Methods in Libraries" betrays such a total misapprehension of my stand-point that a few words of explanation are in order. Those remarks and other views of mine, recently printed under the heading "Notes from Correspondents," are excerpts (not always printed as written) from an article written over a year ago, entitled (I believe) "A criticism of the proceedings at the Thousand Islands Convention from a practical librarian's point of view." The article consisted in a brief commentary on the various papers read at that Convention, and the remarks to which Mr. Cohen takes exception were intended as an indorsement of, and as a supplement to, Mr. Crunden's able paper on the same subject, with which paper, it is hardly necessary for me to say, I am heartily in sympathy.

Some of the papers read at that meeting as well as the discussions to which they gave rise displayed such a lack of ordinary business principles that it seemed to me desirable in my review to lay special stress on that aspect of library management. But it does not follow that because a librarian agrees with Mr. Crunden,

that a library should be managed on business principles, that he should ignore the secondary or educational feature of his work. Mr. Crunden is himself a conspicuous example to the contrary.

The principal "educational" work that a library can do is, I take it, to persuade people, by legitimate means, to read the best books it has; to aid students in their researches; and to cheerfully give advice and help *when it is asked for*. Readers of a library may be broadly divided into two classes (1) Those who know what they want, and (2) Those who do not. The first class comprises the great majority of the users of a library. They do not need the librarian's advice, and would consider it an impertinence if offered. What they *do* need is that the library should be arranged in a simple and common-sense way, so that, if necessary, in special cases they may go to the shelves and pick out what they require, or, in default of such arrangement, that the catalogue at least should tell them, without a too great expenditure of time and patience, what books the library has on the subjects they are interested in. Unless the librarian is himself a specialist, his educational functions for the benefit of those who know what they want should confine themselves to enabling them to *help themselves* by means of a good classification on the shelves, or in the catalogues, or both. The Apprentices' Library has both.

The second class of readers who do not know what they want is best helped by personal advice, and this is the proper plan in a small library with a limited circulation. In a busy library, such a course, except in exceptional cases, is impracticable. The best way, in such a library, is to publish classified lists of what has been considered by experts, and by those most competent to judge, the best books the library has on the principal subjects. The A. L. A. has long ago recognized the value of such a list of selected books, to guide inexperienced readers in their choice, and has *promised* from year to year to lay it before a grateful and admiring public. The Apprentices' Library, on the other hand, has not only prepared such a list, but has printed and circulated it by the hundreds. The list is not so well prepared, nor does it compare in efficiency with the one promised, but it perhaps answers its purpose better, as it is confined to books the library actually has.

The Apprentices' Library believes in education, but it also believes in business management, and it also believes that a good business management (which includes a good classification and good catalogue) itself supplies a considerable portion of the educational work that some librarians think they are performing, when they are advising readers on matters which either through incompetency or from some other cause their shelves or catalogues fail to supply. The first duty of a librarian is to enable readers to help themselves by preparing for them a careful and accurate guide to the resources of the library, only then has he a right to air his educational hobbies. In fact, helpful suggestion, whether by printed lists or by personal contact, is a necessary part of a "business management." This should be supplied as a matter of course, and it is supplied by most all libraries, and more espe-

cially by those managed on strict business principles. The library is neither a Cheap John nor is it a place for Utopias. It is a business, first, last, and all the time, and the more carefully it follows out business principles, the better educational results it will attain. JOHN SCHWARTZ.

Columbia Library School.

THE Library School, by vote of the Columbia Trustees, and acceptance of the Board of Regents, will ultimately be transferred to Albany, following Mr. Dewey.

Since Mr. Dewey's removal to Albany, the work of the School has gone on successfully under charge of Mr. Biscoe and Miss Cutler.

We are indebted to Mr. G. E. Wire, of the School, for the following interesting outline of the School work at present:

Seniors.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday: Classification. Mr. Biscoe.

Tuesday: Bibliography. Mr. Biscoe.

Thursday: Cataloguing. Miss Cutler.

Saturday: Seminar. Miss Cutler.

Juniors.

Classification twice a day, 11 a.m., 2 p.m. Mr. Biscoe.

Lectures from librarians have not yet begun.

Classification is now the prevailing work in both classes. In Junior class 20 books are provided each day, and each member of the class examines each book carefully and assigns it a class number. Each person keeps a list of these and also of cross-references. Then in class each book is taken up and the various places found for it by members of the class carefully discussed, pointing out their mistakes and finally settling on the right place for the book.

The aim here is to cover in the various exercises the whole field and one or two days are given to each of the large classes of the scheme of classification.

At first the book must be more elementary in character and the idea is rather to bring out the meaning of different subjects and the distinctions between those that are closely allied than to select books as to which it is difficult to say what is the subject.

In the Senior class the same general system prevails, but books are taken from various subjects, and those which present special points of difficulty are sought.

The class is divided into 3 sections, each one to provide 10 to 14 books for a day.

The exercise in Bibliography is to get up a list of authorities on some topic, of a reading list on some subject or of books to a certain sum in a department of literature.

The bibliographical exercise of the Seniors for Jan. 22 was on the *Aurora Borealis*. The aim was to familiarize them to some extent with the bibliographies of science.

A list of the separate books upon the subject was required and references to the place where

they would go to find what had been published in periodicals, societies, etc.

The different sources of information were discussed, their value and importance considered, and any that had been omitted were pointed out.

For the next time they take the catalogues of a small library with the attendant circumstances described, and are to select 100 books to be added to it.

This is a practical problem, as one of the class has been asked by the library to furnish such a list.

The exercise in Cataloguing consists of a discussion of any difficult subject or of any new point.

The Seminar consists of a thesis on the assigned subject by one or two persons as the case may be, and of a discussion following the paper by members of the class.

Some subjects admit of a *pro* and *con* treatment, others are so large that they require work of more than one person, so two persons are assigned where necessary. In a few cases two persons are assigned different subjects for same hour.

The Seminar of Sat., Jan. 26, by Misses Cutler and Woodworth, was on a new topic, that of cataloguing and classifying a library, either new, old, or several libraries thrown into one. Cyclostyle sheets of the slips and order-list used in seven libraries of 1400 to 11,000 v. were distributed to the class, and representatives of these libraries kindly assisted, answering all questions and detailing their work. Session was unusually interesting and profitable.

The Juniors began their library visits on Jan. 23, with the Railroad Men's Building. Mr. Gilmore, of the class of 1889, discharged the honors of a host very gracefully, carefully explaining everything and guiding over the building.

List of Seminars.

Jan. 17. Messrs. Knapp and Wire. "Catalogue and Classification of University Library Halle." (See *Beihfte zum Centralblatt f. Bibliothekswesen*, No. 3, 1888.)

Jan. 26. Misses Cutler and Woodworth. What is the best process for putting a library in order with greatest economy of time and labor?

Feb. 2. Mrs. Banks, Miss Ward. "What is the wiser investment for a library, the best possible catalog or the best possible reference librarian?"

Feb. 9. Mr. Stanton, Miss Underhill. "How shall a small class-list be printed?"

Feb. 16. Misses Palmer and Prescott. "Merits of various charging systems."

Feb. 23. Order dept.

March 2. Misses Browne and Medlicott. Sunday opening (*con* and *pro*).

March 9. Misses Hopson and Marsee. "How much does a librarian need to know of language and how shall a busy librarian keep up that language?" Hopson. Foreign books in public libraries. Marsee.

March 16. Miss Baldwin and Mr. Lee. The library from two points of view, the moral and the intellectual. Lee. Summary of report of Bodleian Library 1882-1887. Baldwin.

March 23. Misses Clarke and Seymour. Library legislation.

HELPS FOR CATALOGUERS IN FINDING FULL NAMES.

BY CHAS. H. HULL, CATALOGUER IN CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

THE following list of books useful to cataloguers in finding full names is, for the most part, a compilation from various printed sources of good repute from the experience of the compiler.¹ The list makes no pretensions to completeness. Whole classes of books, *e.g.*, genealogies and local histories, together with other useful works of limited scope, are omitted purposely; doubtless many more are omitted through ignorance. Some books are included which, though they give but few full names, give many addresses, to the end that cataloguers, following the example of the Astor, Boston Public, and other careful libraries, may apply directly to those authors whose full names cannot be otherwise discovered. The comments which accompany the titles enumerated imply no general criticism of any book mentioned. On the contrary, they refer exclusively to its usefulness in finding full names.

As a rule, a cataloguer can without difficulty determine the nationality, or the class, or the period of the person whose name he seeks. In deciding whether he will then look for the name in a general or a special book, experience must be his guide. For an author whose surname is familiar, while his forenames have slipped the memory, a general book will be of readiest service; and even for unknown names a good general book may be consulted before an inferior special help. Most important of all, it should never be forgotten that frequently some other part of the book being catalogued gives in full the name which is incomplete on the title-page.

In the subjoined list classes are arranged alphabetically and the larger classes are subdivided by nationalities. The resulting paragraphs are numbered consecutively. A short title, with imprint, is given for each book in the paragraph to which it principally belongs. Elsewhere it is cited by its author's name alone, the following number in parentheses indicating the paragraph where the title can be found. When no place of printing is mentioned, it is to be understood that American books are printed at New York, German books at Leipzig, and books in the language of any other country, or referring exclusively to any other country, are printed at

that country's political capital (London, Paris, Madrid, St. Petersburg, etc.). When no date is given the book is issued yearly, when no size is indicated the book is octavo.

GENERAL BOOKS.

1. *In English.* The most comprehensive single vol. is L. B. Phillips's Dict. of biog. reference, Lond., 1871, 2d ed., Phil., 1881, 3d ed., Phil., 1889 [1888]. The additions in the later eds. are comparatively unimportant. Its 100,000 names are given, as a rule, in the fullest form that occurs in any of the books indexed. Hoefer (2) is apparently followed in most of the disputed cases, but the same name is sometimes entered more than once under different spellings. Forenames given in French by French books are frequently retranslated, not always correctly, into their vernacular form. On this account, and on account of his numerous misprints, all names should be pursued to the books where Phillips found them. Next in comprehensiveness, and at least equal in usefulness, is J. Thomas's ("Lippincott's") Univ. dict. of biog. and mythology, new ed., Phil., 1886. It contains about 50,000 names, and in respect of vernacular forms, abundance of cross-references, and choice under which part of the name to enter, it is more satisfactory than any other single volume. Most of its names are full, though there is still room, especially in the case of English noblemen and of contemporaries, for improvement in that respect. Maiden names of married women are sometimes given in the body of the notice but omitted from the bold-faced type—a fault by no means confined to Dr. Thomas. The book is stronger in political, and especially in literary, than in scientific lines. B. Vincent's Dict. of biog., Lond. [1880], a revision of J. Haydn's Index of biog., Lond., 1870, contains some 26,000 names, commonly full and vernacular. C. Hole's Brief biog. dict. with additions by W. A. Wheeler N. Y., 1881, 12°, gives the names, generally full, of 24,000 deceased persons; the forenames are all in Engl. T. Cooper's Biog. dict., new ed., Lond., 1883, contains about 15,000 names. French forenames are given in French, all others in Engl. W. L. R. Cates's Dict. of genl. biog., 4th ed., Lond., 1885, with notices of about 13,000 deceased persons, commonly gives full vernacular names. P. Godwin's Cyclopædia of biog., new ed., N. Y. [1878], is inaccurate. Webster's Unabridged dictionary, last ed., has a well-selected list of 9700 names. The list is strongest in authors and scientists, and is excellent for fullness and vernacular. Of Engl. books in several vols., probably the best known is A. Chalmers's Genl. biog. dict., Lond., 1812-17, 32 v. It is founded on the New and genl. biog. dict. of 1798-1810, to which it adds about 4000 notices. The Engl. names among its 9000 are fairly correct, the

¹ The compiler acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. Horace Kephart, of Yale University Library, and to Mr. W. C. Lane, of Harvard University Library, for many additions and suggestions.

foreign names are less trustworthy. H. J. Rose's New genl. biog. dict., Lond., 1840-47, reprinted 1857, 12 v., is mainly compiled from Chalmers for Engl., and from the first ed. of Michaud (2) for continental subjects. In the letters A-C, which occupy 6 out of 12 vols., there are a few more notices than in the corresponding part of Chalmers, but otherwise there is little improvement. J. Gorton's Genl. biog. dict., Lond., 1833, 3 v., contains about 10,000 articles, and is most complete in political subjects. The names are commonly full and the forenames in Engl. The biog. section of C. Knight's Engl. cyclopædia, Lond., 1858, supplement 1872, 7 v. in 4, 4°, has articles, for the most part, on well-known men only. The names, as a rule, are full and vernacular. On the whole, however, the best genl. biog. dict. in Engl., with the possible exception of Thomas's, is the Imperial dict. of univ. biog., Glasgow, 1865, 5 v., which has about 22,000 names, nearly all full, and, except in case of Scandinavians, nearly all vernacular.

2. *In French.* The best of all gen. biog. dicts. are L. G. Michaud's Biog. univ., ancienne et moderne, nouv. [2^e] éd., 1843-65, 45 v., and the Nouv. biog. génl., depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à nos jours, publ. par Didot frères sous la direction de [J. C. F.] Hoefer, 1852-66, 46 v. There is little choice between them as to fulness of names, but a larger proportion of Hoefer's are vernacular, and he gives more cross-references. (Unfortunately, many references to the latter part of the book are to names that cannot be found. The last 9 or 10 v., in fact, are much inferior in execution to the rest of the book.) On the score of comprehensiveness Hoefer is slightly superior in the letters A-M, and Michaud in the rest of the alphabet. Hoefer includes living men, Michaud does not. Hoefer's earlier volumes are complete for Spaniards, Portuguese, and Orientals, and his whole book for scientists, whereas Michaud is complete for Italians and for literary biography. Both books are naturally much stronger in the French than in other nationalities—Michaud being especially complete for all classes of Frenchmen during the Revolution and the first empire—and both are comparatively incomplete for north Europeans. The Biog. nouv. des contemps. par A. V. Arnault et autres, 1820-25, 20 v., may be found of use occasionally. The smaller genl. biog. dicts. in French add little to the works named above.

3. *In German.* C. G. Jöcher's Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lex. vom Anfang der Welt bis auf jetzige Zeit, 1750-51, 4 v., 4°, with the Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen von J. C. Adelung, 1784-87, 2 v., 4°, and von H. W. Rotermund, Delmenhorst, Leipzig, 1810-19, 4 v., 4° (the supplementary alphabet extends only to Rinov), will be found frequently useful, especially for obscure persons. Jöcher's 4 v. contain 76,000 notices and the supplements probably as many more. M. E. Oettinger's Moniteur des dates [the text is in German], 1869-82, 52 livraisons in 1 or 2 v., 4°, in 3 alphabets, contains over 135,000 names, which it attempts to give in full and also in their vernacular. Its accuracy has been questioned, but its comprehensiveness causes it to be often consulted, and some cataloguers still defend it. For

a list of corrections see Thamm's Zur Kritik von Oettinger's Moniteur des dates, Lauban, 1881, 4° [gymnasium program], and for a favorable review Petzholdt's Neuer Anzeiger für Bibliog., Jahrg. 1869, Heft 1-6.

4. *Cyclopædias.* These often include valuable biog. dicts. A few of the more important in English, French, and German are here mentioned. Others in less familiar languages are brought forward under the nationality for which they are chiefly useful. Johnson's (revised) cyclopædia, N. Y., 1886, 8 v., 1. 8°, contains about 13,000 names. They are generally vernacular, but many, especially names of Americans, are not given in full. The book is probably strongest in the scientific and technical classes. The Amer. cyclopædia ed. by G. Ripley and C. A. Dana, N. Y., 1873-76, 16 v., and index vol., with some 14,000 names, gives names in their vernacular, follows a uniform system of transliteration, and is strong in east Europeans. Both cyclopædias include living men. The Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th ed., 1875-88, 24 v., 8°, contains notices of deceased persons of the first rank only. Though the names are vernacular, and, except in case of British noblemen, full, their number is so limited that the only value of the book is as an authority in disputed cases. In French: P. Larousse's Grand dict. univ. du 19^e siècle, 1866-78, 16 v., 4°, contains some 60,000 biog. notices, including contemps. The names are commonly full, the forenames are frequently translated into French. The book is strong in the drama. A 2d supplement, now publishing, will probably contain, as did the 1st, many contemps. Most of the lives in the Encyclopédie des gens du monde, 1833-44, 22 v., are included by Hoefer (2). In German: Brockhaus's Conversations-Lex., 13^e Aufl., 1882-87, 17 v., contains about 11,000 names, in most cases full and vernacular, and is completest for the present century. The supplement probably contains more names than any other vol. H. A. Pierer's Neues Univ. Conversations-Lex., 6^e Aufl., Oberhausen, 1875-80, 18 v. (7th ed. now publishing), is also useful. J. S. Ersch and J. B. Gruber's Allgem. eine Encyclopädie, 1818-88, 165 v., 4°, at present extending from A to Land, and from O to Phy, includes a vast biog. dict., of unequal merit as regards names. J. H. Zedler's Grosses vollständ. Univ.-Lex., 1732-54, 68 v., 8°, is of importance for obscure writers of the 17th and early 18th centuries, especially for Germans. It translates forenames into German, and is completest for the latter part of the alphabet.

5. *Catalogues of libraries* are the most convenient of all sources for full names, and examination will probably show the best of them to be as accurate as any one biog. dict. For comprehensiveness the British Museum Catalogue of printed books, 1882-89, about 194 pts., 1° (nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the alphabet out), stands at the head. Great pains have been taken, perforce, with the names, and, excluding Americans, it will probably contain a larger number of full, vernacular names than any other book in existence. The Catalogus bibliothecæ Bodleianæ, Oxon., 1843-51, 4 v., 1°, and Catalogus librorum qui in bibliotheca collegii trinitatis adservantur, Dublini, 1864-

87, 7 v., 1st, do not take much pains to get full names and frequently Latinize forenames, but each assigns a large no. of titles to their proper authors, and is often useful on that account. The Catalogue of the advocates' library, Edin., 1867-79, 7 v., 4th, takes great pains with names, especially in its earlier vols. Of American catalogues the best are: the Catalogue of the Astor library (continuation) [to 1880], Cambridge, 1886-88, 4 v., on the names in which Mr. C. A. Nelson has exercised unusual care, and the Catalogue of the Boston Athenæum, 1807-1871, Bost., 1874-82, 5 v., which likewise contains the full names of many standard authors, and in addition those of many American pamphleteers. Other useful catalogues are elsewhere mentioned (7, 15, 60, 65).

ACADEMICIANS.

[See also *Collegiate, Scientific.*]

6. If an author belongs to an academy or learned society, his name may be sought in its list of members. Most such lists give addresses, and many, especially the English, give full names. Among the most important are those published by: Amer. philos. soc., Amer., British, and French assoc. for the advancement of science, the royal socs. of London and Edinburgh, royal Irish acad., royal acad. of principal European capitals, and especially Potiquet's *L'institut de France*, 1871, 12th, which gives the full names of all members of the 5 academies from 1796 to 1869. The *Annuaire of the Institute*, 12th, continues the record.

AMERICAN.

[See also *American* under the different classes, also *Canadian.*]

7. The *Cyclopædia of Amer. biog.* edited by J. G. Wilson and J. Fiske, 1886-88 (to be), 6 v., including North and South Amer., is the most comprehensive work. Its names are commonly vernacular, but as regards fulness in the names of contemporaries there is room for improvement, and the ridiculous method of grouping people of the same family in one article makes the book very inconvenient to use. For instance, in vol. 5, Thomas Mather Smith, who should appear on p. 591, is entered on p. 560, 31 pp. out of place and without a cross-reference, simply, because his grandfather's name was Cotton Mather Smith. F. S. Drake's *Dict. of Amer. biog.*, Bost., 1872, also includes both continents. It gives "nearly 10,000" names, not a few of them lacking fulness. W. Allen's *Amer. biog. dict.*, 3d ed., Bost., 1857, confined, with few exceptions, to the U. S., is inferior to Drake in the fulness of the names, and has but 7500 notices. All the authors in Allen are included in S. A. Allibone's *Dict. of Brit. and Amer. authors*, Phil., 1858-72, 3 v. This book is said to contain 46,499 names. Perhaps half of them are Amer. Comparatively little care has been taken in the matter of fulness. F. B. Hough's *Amer. biog. notes*, Albany, 1875, notices briefly about 5000 persons not included by Drake and Allen. The book is strongest in N. Y. and N. E. names, and apparently gives about $\frac{2}{3}$ of them in full. It is not entirely superseded by

the *Cyclopædia of Amer. biog.* F. O. F. Adams's *Handbk. of Amer. authors*, Bost., 1884, 12th, is strongest in popular and contemporary writers, including a good proportion of scientists. Its names are frequently inaccurate and not uniformly full. J. Sabin's *Dict. of books relating to Amer.*, N. Y., 1868-88, 16 v., frequently repeats the author's name as it stands on the title-pages of each of his books there recorded, and the name is often given in full on one title-page and not on the others. Johnson's (4) and the *Amer. (4) cyclopædias*, Thomas (1), and especially the *LIBRARY JOURNAL's* monthly list of full names, are useful for Amer. All these books, except Allen and Hough, include living men. Among the most useful catalogues of Amer. libraries are those of: the Astor (5), Boston Athenæum (5), the Peabody Institute at Baltimore, the Milwaukee Public, 1885 (continued by the indexed list of accessions for 1886-87), the Wisconsin and Minnesota historical societies, and the Library of Congress. The catalogue of the Peabody Inst. is still incomplete. The 2 vols. of the new catalogue already published make little more than a beginning for the Library of Congress. Separate biog. dicts., of varying merit, have been published for some of the states. Reference to genealogies and local histories will often reveal full names. Such books are too numerous for detailed mention here, but D. S. Durrie's *Index to Amer. genealogies and pedigrees*, 3d ed. Albany, 1886, will give valuable help in such work. Amer. city directories commonly give one forename, seldom more.

AUSTRIAN.

[See also *German.*]

8. C. Wurzbach, *Ritter von Tannenberg's Biog. Lex. des Kaiserthums Oesterreich seit 1750*, 1856-87, 55 v., includes contemporaries. It is comparatively meagre for the letters A-E, but quite complete for the remainder of the alphabet. Vols. 11, 14, 22-24, 26, 28, contain inadequate supplements for the earlier letters. The book should be used by its indexes, since several members of a family are often treated in one article. Its scope includes all nationalities of the Austro-Hungarian kingdom, Bohemians and Lombards as well as Germans, and the names are commonly full and vernacular. The *Hof-und Staats-Handb.* is often useful. Some of the books for Germany (27), as Brümmer, Kürschner, Kayser, and, in a less degree, *Allgem. deutsche Biog.*, include Austrians. Among the best genl. books are Brockhaus (4) and Oettinger (3).

BELGIAN.

[See also *Dutch.*]

9. The best book is the *Biog. nat. publ. par l'acad. royale de Belgique*, 1866-87, 9 v., which now extends to H. Full names in the French form are given in all cases. There are valuable notes on the prefixes of Flemish, Walloon, and French names. Natives of Belgium as at present bounded are included, also natives of territories which, at the time of their birth, belonged to provinces that form part of the Belgium of to-day. J. F. Foppens's *Bibliotheca Belgica*, 1739, 2 v., 4th, is alphabetical by Latin forenames, with an

index of surnames. It is reputed not very accurate in its bibliography, but will sometimes be of use for names. [J. N. Paquot's] *Mémoires pour servir à l'hist. littéraire des Pays-Bas*, Louvain, 1763-70, 18 v., 8°, also 1765-70, 3 v., 8°, contains about 2,400 names, nearly all full and commonly vernacular. The *Bibliog. nat.* 1830-80, 1882-87, 1 v., 2 pts., A-Gyr., gives many full names, forenames in French. Le Roy (14) and Vanderkindere (14) are also useful. Of general books those in French contain, as a rule, the largest number of Belgians.

CANADIAN.

[See also *American*.]

10. H. J. Morgan's *Bibliotheca Canad.*, Ottawa, 1867, notices some 1600 Canad. authors and authors of books about Canada, and gives many full names. The Dominion annual register, Toronto, 12°, has a list of Canad. public men which lacks somewhat of fulness in the names, and also a large number each year of obituary notices which are a little better in that respect. The Canad. parliamentary companion, Ottawa, 16°, has quite a large list of persons connected with the Dominion and provincial govts., and is excellent for full names. The calendars of Dalhousie college, Halifax, McGill university, Montreal, and Queen's college, Kingston, give the address of their graduates, but not the full names. Morgan's Canad. legal directory (32) gives some full names. Of C. Tanguay's *Dict. général. des familles Canad.*, Montréal, 1871-88, the first 5 v., A to Mercier, are out. It will be found occasionally useful, especially for French Canadians.

CLASSICAL.

[See also *Greek (Modern)*, also *Philological*.]

11. W. Smith's *Dict. of Greek and Roman biog. and mythology*, Lond., 1844-49, 3 v., is the completest book, but hardly so "advanced" in spelling of Greek names as some modern scholars. If Latin forms of the patronymics (Smith frequently gives patronymics in English) are preferred, they may be found in the index to J. A. Fabricius's *Bibliotheca Græca*, Lipsiæ, 1838, 4°, in the Bodleian Catalogue (5), or in W. Engelmann's *Bibliotheca script. class.*, Lpz., 1880-82, 2 v. Thomas (1) will be found serviceable for the more important names and Webster (1) has a good, though limited selection.

COLLEGIATE.

[The gen. catalogues of the colleges are carefully compiled from authentic materials, and should be consulted whenever a man's college is discovered.]

12. *American*. B. B. Edwards's *Amer. quart. register*, vols. 7, 11, 15, Bost., 1835-43, gives one forename and one initial of graduates of most Amer. colleges down to 1841, but the list is in several alphabets, and may be inaccurate. The general catalogues ("triennial," "quinquennial," etc.) of the following Amer. colleges, and of many others of less size, give full names (some in Latin) either of all students or of grads. only: Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Harvard, Lafayette, Lehigh, Oberlin, Penn. (science and

arts dept.), Phillips Exeter Acad., Princeton, Rutgers, Trinity, Vermont, Union, Wesleyan, Williams, Wisconsin, Yale.

13. *English*. The annual calendars of Cambridge, Dublin, Durham, and Oxford give the full names of all living graduates of those universities. Glasgow and, until 1880, Edinburgh, give the addresses, but not the full names. The calendar of the University of Lond. for 1887-88 gives in full all grads. and all who have passed any of its examinations. The most important general lists are: J. H. Todd's Grads. of Dublin to 1868, Dublin, 1869; [D. Laing's] catalogue of grads. in art, divinity, and law of the University of Edinburgh since its foundation [Bannatyne club], Edinburgh, 1858; Grad. Cantab. 1659-1800, Cantab., 1800; J. Romilly's Grad. Cantab., 1760-1846, Cantab., 1846; H. R. Luard's Grad. Cantab. 1800-1872, Cantab., 1873; Oxford registers since 1449, now publishing by the Oxf. hist. soc.; Catalogue of grads. in divinity, [law and physick in the Univ. 1659-1770, Oxf., 1772; Catalogue of grads. of the Univ. of Oxf. 1659-1850, Oxf. 1851; J. Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715-1886, Lond., 1888, 4 v., 4°. The last includes all who matriculated. Valuable school lists giving full names are: H. E. C. Stapylton's Eton school lists 1791-1850, and appendix to 1877, Lond., 1863-84, 4°; C. J. Robinson's Register of scholars admitted into Merchant Taylors' School 1562-1874, with biog. notices, 1882, 2 v.; J. F. Smith's Admission register of the Manchester school, with notices [Chetham Soc.], Manchester, 1866-74, 3 v., 4°; and the Rugby school register with annotations and index 1675-1874, Lond., 1881-86, 2 v. A. Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. by Bliss, 1813-20, 4 v., 4°, and C. H. and T. Cooper's *Athenæ Cantab.* 1500-1699, Camb., 1858-61, 2 v., furnish useful biographical particulars in addition to the names.

14. *French, German, etc.* The number of such college lists published on the continent is very large. A few are here mentioned as examples: Album studiosum acad. Lugd. Bat. 1575-1875, Hagæ Comitum, 1875, 4°, gives the full Latin names of all professors and students of the University of Leyden. L. Vanderkindere's *L'université de Bruxelles* 1834-84, Bruxelles, 1884, 4°, and A. Leroy's *L'université de Liège* [1817-67], Liège, 1869, give the full names of all officers and students of those institutions. A. Mourier and F. Deltour's *Notice sur le doctorat ès-lettres, suivie du catalogue des thèses latines et françaises, admises par les facultés des lettres depuis 1810*, Paris, 1869, is continued by annual suppl. and has given names in full since 1884-85. The Catalogue des thèses et écrits académiques published annually since 1884 by the French Ministère de l'instruction publique (Hachette et cie.), includes dissertations in all departments and gives many full names. An alphab. index is promised each 5 years. R. Kukula's *Allgem. Deutscher Hochschulen-Almanach*, Wien, 1888, although it takes no pains to give full names, does give lists of the writings of professors in German-speaking universities, and thus helps to distinguish between men of the same name. P. E. Richter's *Addressbuch der Professoren, Dozenten, und Lectoren*

der Univ. und tech. Hochschulen Deutschlands, Deutsch-Oesterreichs, der Schweiz, und der Ostseeprovinzen, 1883, 16°, is similar to Kürschner's *Litteratur-Kalender* (27).

CONTEMPORARY AND RECENT.

[See also, especially, the classes *Collegiate*, *Nobility*, *Official*.]

15. *General*. L. C. Sander's *Celebrities of the century*, Lond., 1887, is quite complete within its field and frequently useful. Men of the time, Lond., 1887, 12°, gives some 2000 full vernacular names, together with a necrological index, initials only, to notices of as many more men recorded in previous editions. F. Martin's *Hdbk. of contemp. biog.*, Lond., 1870, 16°, is comprehensive and, for the most part, vernacular, but untrustworthy for fulness. The most comprehensive book is L. G. Vapereau's *Dict. des contemp.*, 5th ed., 1880, supplements 1881 and 1886. It contains about 7500 notices and index to some 2500 more which have appeared in previous eds. The names, both in the body of the book and in the index, are given in full, but foreign forenames are often translated into French. A. Bitard's *Dict. des contemp.*, 1880, contains about 2500 notices, and his names, though more frequently vernacular than Vapereau's, are not so often full. A new ed. of Bitard was publ. in 1887. F. Bornmüller's *Biog. Schriftsteller-Lex. der Gegenwart*, 1882, 12°, contains about 2100 names, but is untrustworthy for fulness. A. De Gubernatis's *Dict. internat. des écrivains du jour*, Florence, 1888, is a 2d ed. of his *Diz. di scrittori contemp.*, Firenze, 1879. When completed it will contain 7000 or more notices, giving generally the full, not the vernacular name, and being strong in Slavs, Frenchmen and, of course, in Italians. Brunialti (20) will be of use at times. Among the general books which will be found useful are Larousse (4), Brockhaus (4), and, in short, nearly all cyclopedias except the *Britannica* (4), Hoefer (2), Thomas (1), and Oettinger (3). The Milwaukee Public Library catalogue (5) with its supplement, coming down to 1888, the Astor (5) to 1880, and the British Museum (5), each part complete nearly to the date of issue, are the most useful catalogues. The list of accessions to the British Museum gives full names, but 90 complete alphabets are out since 1880. Recent nos. of the Harvard bulletin also give full names, but a similar objection will ultimately apply to that.

16. *American*. Adams, Allibone, the *Cyclopædia of Amer. biog.*, Drake, Johnson, and the *Amer. cyclopædia* (4) all include contemporaries. Appletons' *Annual cyclopædia*, 1876-87, 12 v., is not careful about full names. In the index, 1888, its obituary notices are all entered. Most of its *Amer. obituaries* and the *Amer. notices* in the *Amer. cyclopædia* are included in the *Cyclopædia of Amer. biog.* (7). The compilers of the *Amer. catalogue*, N. Y., 1880-85, 3 v., f°, sometimes wrote to authors for their full names. The *LIBRARY JOURNAL* gives many new authors, for the most part *Amer.*, whose full names cannot be found in standard books. If a practice is made of writing to authors for their names, a collection of city directories will be useful. The directories themselves seldom give full names. ●

17. *English*. Men of the reign, 1884, 12°, is largely compiled from the successive editions of Men of the time (15), but some of the notices in that work are omitted. It gives about 2700 notices of persons of British and colonial birth who have died within the last 50 years. Men of the time (15) is much completer for Englishmen than for foreigners, and Kelly's *Handbk.* (54) is often useful. The obituary notices in the *Athenæum* and the *Annual register* commonly give, of late years, the full names of Englishmen. If the person sought lives in London, his full name may often be discovered in the London postal directory. The divisions of the alphab. part are explained in the preface. After the name is found in the alphab. part, turn back to the street address, where names are frequently given in full. J. H. Heaton's *Australian dict. of dates and men of the time*, Lond. and Sidney, 1879, leaves a good deal to be desired, but the field is otherwise unoccupied.

18. *French*. E. Glaeser's *Biog. nat. des contemp.*, 1878, gives notices of some 2600 living Frenchmen, about as many as the text of Vapereau (15) and far more than Bitard (15). He generally gives names in full, but Vapereau occasionally surpasses him in this respect. Each of these two books contains many names not in the other. O. H. Lorenz's *Cat. de la librairie française 1840-85*, Paris 1867-88, 11 v., takes some pains to give full names and is fairly trustworthy for a trade catalogue. Nevertheless it should be depended upon only when the names can be found in no other book. The biog. notes in Lorenz may direct a successful search.

19. *German*. Perhaps the best book for all classes of Germans of the present century is Brockhaus (4), which is particularly useful for living men. Its most important rival, Oettinger (3), is even completer for the learned world, especially for university professors. Both these give names in full. A. Hinrichsen's *Das literarische Deutschland*, Berl., 1887, contains notices of over 2000 living Germans. It is strongest in popular writers, magazinists, etc., and sometimes abbreviates forenames to the verge of unintelligibility. Bornmüller (15) also notices many popular writers and J. Kürschner's *Litteratur-Kalender*, Berl., 24°, gives the names, seldom full, with addresses of over 13,000 German authors. The issue for 1888 is preferable to its predecessors. Brümmer's *Dichter-Lex.* (27) also contains a large no. of contemps.

20. *Italian*. The 1879 ed. of De Gubernatis (15) contains perhaps 2500 living Italian authors, the 1888 ed. probably contains more. A. Brunialti's *Annuario biog. univ.*, Torino, since 1885, is not strictly confined to contemporaries but notices also those whom contemporary events have brought into prominence. Italians are most numerous among its subjects. The names, forenames in Italian, are reasonably full, and each vol. has a consolidated index to the set.

DANISH.

[See also *Icelandic*, *Norwegian*, *Swedish*.]

21. C. F. Bricka's *Dansk biog. Lex.*, 1. Bind [A-Bea], 1887, will be an elaborate work, and promises to become the standard Danish biog. ●

dict. - Norwegians are included for the period 1537-1814. All the names are full and vernacular. R. Nyerup and J. E. Kraft's *Almindeligt Literaturlex. for Danmark, Norge, og Island*, 1820, 4°, seems to give full vernacular names with great care. It is continued by T. H. Erslew's *Almindeligt Forfatter-Lex. for Kongeriget Danmark med tilhørende Bilande 1814-40*, supplement, 1840-53, 1843-68, 6 v., which contains some 7200 names, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of them full. C. V. Bruun's *Bibliotheca Danica 1482-1830, 1877-86*, 2 v., 4°, is a "systematic" bibliog., containing many full names, but without an author index. The *Nordisk Familjebok* (64) is useful for Danes, especially for contemporaries. Brockhaus (4) is perhaps the best among the general books.

DUTCH.

[See also *Belgian*.]

22. J. A. van der Aa's *Biog. woordbk. der Nederl.*, Haarlem, 1852-78, 21 v., contains some 24,000 notices. The names, as far as possible, are full, but there is a tendency to prefer Latin to vernacular forenames in case of men who lived in the 16th and 17th centuries. The entries are not strictly alphabetical, but there is an index at the end of each letter. J. C. Kobus and W. de Rivecourt's *Beknopt biog. woordbk. van Nederl.*, Zutphen, 1854-61, 3 v., contains about 5000 short notices and is very useful. Another good book, confined entirely to literary lines, is the *Biog. woordbk. der noord-en zuid-Neederl. letterkunde door W. J. A. Huberts, W. A. Elberts, en F. J. P. van den Branden*, Deventer, 1878, which has some 4700 brief articles and commonly gives names in full. The following are also of value: P. G. W. Geysbeek's *Woordbk. der Neder-duitsche dichters*, Amst., 1821-27, 6 v., and its continuation by J. A. van der Aa, *Nieuw biog. anthologisch woordbk. van Nederl. dichters*, Amst., 1844-46, 3 v. J. Kok's *Vaderlandsch woordbk.*, Amst., 1785-99, 38 v., is not exclusively biographical and is of but little use to a cataloguer.

ENGLISH.

[See also *English* under various classes.]

23. The *Dict. of nat. biog.* ed. by L. Stephen, 1885-88, 16 v., A to Edridge, is the only good comprehensive book. It includes Irish, Scotch, and Welsh as well as English. The *Biog. Brit.*, 1780-93, 5 v., f° (incomplete), contains comparatively few names. T. Wright's *Biog. Brit. literaria*, 1842-46, 2 v., notices all persons who had a literary reputation in England before the 13th century. The *Annual biog. and obituary*, 1817-37, 21 v., is sometimes useful for Englishmen. O. F. Adams's *Hdbk. of English authors*, Bost., 1884, 12°, is not sufficiently comprehensive to have much value in a library. G. C. Boase and W. P. Courtney's *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, 1874-82, 3 v., is excellent in its limited field. Until the completion of the *Dict. of nat. biog.* reliance must be placed, in large part, on general books in English. Of these the most useful are *Imperial dict. of biog.* (1), *Vincent* (1), *Men of the time* (15), *Men of the reign* (17), *Thomas* (1).

FINE ARTS.

[Excluding *Music*, treated in § 41.]

24. J. D. Champlin, Jr., and C. C. Perkins's *Cyclopedia of painters and paintings*, N. Y., 1887, 4 v., probably contains more notices than any other one book. "Each painter is entered under his best known Engl. appellation, whether surname, assumed name, or sobriquet." The correct name is given, as a rule, in parentheses, and a reference is made from it. The name in parentheses, however, is sometimes an incorrect form, and the book itself affords no means of deciding which of these two is the case in any specific instance. North Europeans fail of vernacular, and contemporaries, whose studio addresses in Boston and N. Y. are given, fail of fullness. M. Brayn's *Dict. of painters and engravers*, ed. by Stanley, Lond., 1849, is continued by H. Ottley's *Living and recent painters*, Lond., 1876. A new ed. of Bryan, ed. by R. E. Graves, was begun in 1885, and it bids fair to be one of the most useful books in this class. Mrs. C. E. (Clement) Waters's *Painters, sculptors, architects, engravers, and their works*, 7th ed., Bost., 1881, 12°, gives the names, not uniformly full, of over 3200 persons. The Spanish, Italian, and English names are commonly vernacular, but the Dutch, French, and German forenames are frequently translated into English. Her *Artists of the 19th century* (with L. Hutton), Bost., 1883, 2 v., 12°, contains about 2000 names, which are accurate, and more generally vernacular but not so uniformly full as the preceding. A. Siret's *Dict. des peintres*, 1874, identical with eds. of 1861 and '66, contains a large no. of brief entries, giving all names in their French form. G. K. Nagler's *Künstler-Lex. herausg. von Meyer*, 2^e Aufl., 1870-88, 4 v., not yet complete, is highly praised. Among the books confined to one school of painting or one country are: S. Redgrave's *Artists of the Engl. school*, 1878, which has short, pointed notices, and generally gives full names; A. Graves's *Dict. of artists who have exhibited in Lond.*, 1760-1880, Lond., 1884, "including about 16,000 artists;" The *Kalendar of the Royal Institute of British architects*, 12°, which gives the full names of all members; A. Bérard's *Dict. biog. des artistes français du 12^e au 17^e siècle*, 1873, which gives about 6000 names, many of them in full.

FINNISH.

25. The best book is the *Biog. nimikirja* [dict.], recently published under the auspices of the Finnish Hist. Soc. It contains 1300 names identified with Finnish history and literature, not excluding contemporaries. V. Vasenius's *La littérature finnoise 1544-1877* [in Finnish], 1878, sm. 4°, gives the names of all authors as full as they can be found. The *Nordisk familjebok* (64) is excellent for Finns, including living men, and the *Biog. Lex. öfver Svenske män* (64) includes Finns living before 1809. F. W. Pipping's *Förteckning öfver i tryck utgifna skrifter på Finska*, 1857, 4°, gives names only as they occur on the title-page. The Baltic provinces have bibliogs. of their own. Brockhaus (4) is probably the most useful of general books.

FRENCH.

[See also *French* under various classes.]

26. J. M. Quérard's *La France littéraire*, 1827-39, 10 v., gives the names of some 27,000 authors of the 18th and the early part of the 19th centuries. The work falls off a little in completeness towards the end of the alphabet, and the names, though fulness is attempted, are not so full or so accurate as might be wished. Quérard's *La littérature française contemp.*, 1842-57, 6 v., has over 17,000 names, which do not maintain so high an average of fulness as those of *La France littéraire*. The letters A and B, which alone Quérard himself compiled, are much completer than the rest of the alphabet. M. L. C. La Lanne's *Dict. hist. de la France*, 1872, is quite complete for political persons, and its names are very full. For living Frenchmen there are Vapereau (15), Glaeser (18), Bitard (15), and Lorenz (18), for members of the Institut, which includes the 5 acad., Potiquet (6), for all classes Michaud (2), Hoefer (2), and Larousse (4), in addition to the books named above.

GERMAN.

[See also *German* under various classes.]

27. The *Allgem. deutsche Biog.*, 1875-88, 27 v., contains A to Rein, about 19,000 notices. It includes some Austrians, many inhabitants of German Switzerland, and Dutchmen before 1618. Less care than might have been expected has been bestowed on the fulness of the names. All cross-references are deferred to a concluding vol., which necessitates, for the present, an explanation of the editor's principles in choosing his rubrics. In the middle ages patronymics, contrary to general usage, are treated as surnames in all cases where they form a familiar and prominent part of the name. Territorial princes, both temporal and ecclesiastical, are entered under their forenames, but modern bishops and abbots, from whom territorial supremacy has departed, are entered under their surnames. In cases of old names still in use the modern spelling is adopted for the caption, regardless of the form used by the writer of the article. Thus Adalbert and Adelbert are both alphabetized under Adelbert. The book, especially in its earlier volumes, is completer for military and political than for scientific and literary biog. As it progresses it becomes more elaborate and complete in all lines. F. Brümmer's *Deutsches Dichter-Lex.*, Eichstädt, 1876-77, 2 v., gives names, commonly in full, of some 3500 German writers of poetry and belles-lettres, and devotes especial attention to contemps. In the earlier vols. C. G. Kayser's *Vollständiges Bücher-Lex.*, 1834-87, 24 v., 4°, gives more full names than W. Heinsius's *Allgem. Bücher-Lex.*, 1812-86, 17 v., 4°. There is little to choose between the latter vols. J. C. Hinrichs's *Bücher-Catalog*, 1851-87, 7 v., gives initials only. G. T. Mensel's *Gelehrtes Deutschland; oder, Lex. der jetzt lebenden deutschen Schriftsteller*, Lemgo, 1796-1834, 23 v., 12°, in 6 alphabets, is somewhat troublesome to use, but contains a large number of names which can scarcely be found in any

other books. Vol. 12 contains a gen. index to the first 3 alphabets. Different alphabets of Mensel's book are also published under separate titles, for list of which see Bd. i., S. xii of *Allgem. deutsche Biog.* Among the general books Jöcher (3), Brockhaus (4), Oettinger (3), Ersch and Gruber (4), and Zedler (4) are all important for Germans.

GREEK (MODERN).

[See also *Classical*.]

28. The most comprehensive work is K. N. Sathas's *Νεοελληνική φιλολογία; Βιογραφίαι των εν τοις γραμμασι διαλαμπαντων ελληνων*, 1453-1821, *Athens*, 1868, which contains about 1500 names. Of the earlier work by A. Papadopoulos Vretos, *Νεοελληνική φιλολογία ητοι καταλογος των τυπαριεντων βιβλιων* [1453-1830], *Athens*, 1854-57, 2 v., containing about 600 names, the first vol. is devoted to theological writers. A. R. Rangabe's *Hist. littéraire de la grèce moderne*, Paris, 1877, 2 v., 12°, transliterates names according to the modern sounds of the Greek letters. There are also two books in German: R. Nicolai's *Gesch. der neugriechischen Litteratur*, Lpz., 1876, and Rangabe and D. Sander's work of the same title, Lpz., 1884. The latter frequently fails to give names in full.

ICELANDIC.

[See also *Danish, Norwegian*.]

29. Nyerup and Kraft (21) is useful from the earliest time to the beginning of this century. T. Möbius's *Catalogus librorum Islandicorum*, Lipsiæ, 1856, is compiled with care and accuracy. It is continued by his *Verzeichniss der auf dem Gebiete der altnordischen Sprache und Literatur 1855-1879 erschienenen schriften*, 1880. T. W. Lidderdale's *Catalogue of books in the Brit. Museum printed in Iceland*, 1885, f°, and W. Fiske's supplement thereto, Florence, 1886, contain many full names. The first vol. of the Cornell university library bulletin, Ithaca, 1886, contains a full name list of over 200 living Icelandic writers, arranged, except in case of a few families which have adopted surnames, by he first name. Erslew (21) is also useful.

IRISH.

30. A. Webb's *Irish biog.*, 1878, contains 1550 notices of deceased Irishmen. The names are carefully done. Families are grouped chronologically, so that the book should be used by its alphabetical index, which contains the cross-references lacking in the text. J. O'Hart's *Irish pedigrees*, 4th ed., 1887, 2 v., gives full names of the modern representatives of families treated. Todd (13), the list of members of the Royal Irish academy, 8°, and Cotton (71) are all useful for Irishmen. Among the books enumerated under English which also contain Irishmen are Kelly's *Hdbk.* (54) and the *Dict. of natl. biog.* (23). Burke's, Foster's, and Lodge's peerages (47) include Irish noblemen. The catalogue of Trinity college library (5) may be useful at times.

ITALIAN.

[There is no good gen. biog. dict. of Italians, so that recourse must be had to the biog. and bibliog. works treating separate provinces, cities, or periods. A list of the more important of these is given on pp. 84-85 of G. Fumagalli's *Cataloghi e indici*, Firenze, 1887.]

31. [F. Scifoni's] *Diz. biog. univ.*, Firenze, 1840-49, 5 v., containing some 9 or 10 thousand Italians, is founded on the 1st ed. of Michaud (2) with the insertion of many Italians and numerous omissions in other nationalities. It translates all forenames into Italian. E. Tipaldo's *Biog. degli italiani illustri del secolo XVIII, e de' contemp.*, Venezia, 1834-45, 10 v., contains about 1200 names, an alphabet in each vol. The 4th vol. has an index to vol. 1-4, but the promised gen. index was not publ. For the period before Tipaldo, G. Tiraboschi's *Storia della letteratura ital.* is useful. The elaborately indexed ed. of Milan, 1822-26, 16 v., is probably the best. An indispensable work for early Ital. lit. is F. S. Quadrio's *Della storia e della ragione d'ogni poesia*, Bologna, 1739-52, 7 v., 4°, which contains a vast number of notices. O. Greco's *Bibliog. femminile ital. del xix secolo*, Mondovì, 1875, is very good for names. Also useful are B. Gamba's *Serie dei testi di lingua e di altri opere importanti nella italiana letteratura del secolo xiv al xix*, 4° ed., Venezia, 1839, and F. Zambriani's *Le opere volgari a stampa dei secoli xiii e xiv indicate*, ed. 4°, Bologna, 1878.

LEGAL.

32. *American*. Dependence must be placed, for the most part, on general works, especially the *Cyclopædia of Amer. biog.* (7) and Drake (7). Poore (53) and Lanman (53) also notice many lawyers. The *Catalogue of the Harvard law school*, Cambridge, 1888, gives the full names of all students, whether grads. or not. The most useful catalogues of other colleges (12) are the *Columbia*, *Michigan*, and *Yale*. H. J. Morgan's *Canadian legal directory*, Toronto, 1878, gives many full names, but the U. S. legal directories seldom do.

33. *English*. J. Foster's *Men at the bar*, 1885, gives the full names of all members of the inns of court, living and dead, over 8000 in all. The *Law list*, 12°, has an alphabetical list of Lond. lawyers, and an index to its geographical list of county lawyers. The names are full. The book is completer than the *Calendar of the Incorporated Law Soc.*, 12°, which also gives more names in full than does C. Shaw's *Inns of court calendar*, 1878, 8°. The *Scottish law lists*, 12°, is similar to the *English*. J. Debrett's *House of commons and judicial bench* gives full names of judges, recorders, metropolitan magistrates, and colonial judges, with biographical particulars. Kelly (54) includes all queen's counsel, benchers, and county magistrates. E. Foss's *Judges of England*, 1848-64, 7 v., notices some 1500 prominent judges living and dead. The *Advocates' catalogue* (5) gives many legal writers in full, and the *Catalogue of the Middle Temple library*, 1880, represents many full names by unexplained and somewhat obscure abbreviations. J. Foster's *Register of admissions to Gray's Inn*, 1531-1881, Lond., 1884, will be found useful occasionally. He has

in preparation the admissions to Lincoln's Inn from 1420 to 1885.

34. *French*. A. C. T. Fontaine de Rosbecq's *Notice sur le doctorat en droit, suivie de la liste gén. des docteurs admis 1806-1857*, Paris, 1857, gives about 2100 names, all in full. The *Annuaire de l'institut de droit international*, Gand, 12°, gives biog. and bibliog. notices of new members.

MEDIÆVAL.

35. The *Dict. of Christ. Biog.* (69) comes down to 800 A.D., and is quite complete, as it includes all pagans mentioned by the fathers. Smith's *Greek and Roman biog.* (11) includes many mediæval scholars, especially Byzantine authors. A. Franklin's *Noms latins 1100-1530*, Paris, 1875, is invaluable as a clue to the shifting names in a most perplexing period. It gives French translations of the Latin names. A. Potthast's *Bibliotheca historica mediævi 375-1500*, Berl., 1862-68, 2 v., indexes, for biographical matter, most of the great collections of sources for mediæval hist. as far as published in 1856 to 1866. C. U. J. Chevalier's *Répertoire des sources hist. du moyen âge*, 1877-86, suppl. 1888, 2 v., in addition to reindexing almost all of Potthast's matter, continues the indexing of the collections to a later date, and also refers to mediæval articles in a vast number of periodicals, transactions, etc. Throughout the book French forms are used, with references from Latin or vernacular forms. Among the most important books for this period (all indexed by Chevalier) are: The *Acta sanctorum*, Antverpiæ, 1845-87, 63 v., f°, which has also an elaborate index of its own, *Hist. littéraire de la France*, 1733-1885, 29 v., 4°, Ceillier (69), *Monumenta Germaniæ historica*, v. d., 29 v., f° and 4°, J. P. Migne's *Patrologiæ cursus completus*, series *Latina*, Græca, Parisiis, 1844-66, 382 v., f°. As a rule only the more modern works have much critical value for mediæval names. Among the most convenient and trustworthy general books are the *Dict. of nat. biog.* (23), *Dict. de biog. belge* (9), and *Brit. Museum catalogue of printed books* (5). The *Allgem. deutsche biog.* (27) enters mediæval names under patronymics more freely than most good books do, perhaps more freely than good usage sanctions.

MEDICAL.

36. *General*. A. C. P. *Callisen's *Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lex.*, Copenhagen, 1830-45, 33 v., is comprehensive, but not very accurate. It gives, as a rule, vernacular forenames, except in case of authors who wrote largely in Latin, when Latin forms are given. A. Hirsch's *Biog. Lex. der hervorragenden Aertze*, Wien, 1884-88, 8°, includes men of all times and countries, and gives, as a rule, full vernacular names. The *Index catalogue of the library of the Surgeon-general's office*, Wash., 1880-88, 9 v., 4°, contains many full names.

37. *American*. J. Thatcher's *Amer. medical biog.*, Bost., 1823, 2 v., 8°, is fairly comprehensive and quite accurate, as is also S. W. Williams's supplement with the same title, Greenfield, Mass., 1845. W. B. Atkinson's *Contemp.*

physicians and surgeons of the U. S., Phil., 1878, includes about 2550 notices. Many of the names are full, though the less important men are frequently represented by an initial. The 2d ed., 1880, is "enlarged" by a suppl. of 50 names. Most of the principal medical colleges publish genl. catalogues, and incomplete names from biographical dictionaries may often be made full by reference to those, or to the gen. college (12) catalogues, especially those of Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale.

38. *English*. The Medical register gives the full names of all practising physicians in Great Brit. and Ireland. W. Munk's Roll of the royal college of physicians 1518-1825, 1878, 3 v., 12°, of which vol. 3 contains a complete index to its 1700 names, and the list of Graduates in medicine at Edinburgh 1715-1866, Edin., 1867, giving the full Latin names of 6000 physicians, are useful college lists.

MILITARY.

39. *American*. Neither G. W. Cullum's West Point graduates, 1868-79, 3 v., nor T. H. S. Hamersly's Army and navy register 1779-1887, N. Y., 1888, gives full names in all cases, but Cullum sometimes affords means of finding a full name. The List of cadets admitted to West Point to 1886, Wash., 1887, 12°, gives many names in full. The Official army register of the volunteer force 1861-65, Wash. [1867?], 8 v., 12°, commonly gives one forename and is occasionally useful in cataloguing matter on the Rebellion. The Official army register, Wash. 8°, gives the names, seldom full, of living officers of the army. The Register of the Mass. commandery of the loyal legion, Bost., 1882, gives full names and is useful within its field. The Catalogue of the War Dept. library, Wash., 1882, has very few full names. The Cyclopædia of Amer. biog. (7) is very complete in military lines.

40. *Foreign*. H. G. Hart's Annual army list is very good for full names of English officers, and Kelly (54) gives all generals in active service and many colonels. The *Annuaire de l'armée française* contains, at present, some 63,000 names. It includes all the higher officers, whose names sometimes appear in 2 or 3 different parts of the book, but are given with approximate fulness in but one.

MUSICAL.

41. F. J. Fétis's *Biog. univ. des musiciens*, 2° ed., 1860-65, 8 v., suppl. by A. Pougin, 1878-81, 2 v., is the most comprehensive book. As a rule it gives full names, but translates forenames into French. J. D. Brown's *Biog. dict. of musicians*, Lond., 1886, is quite comprehensive, but frequently inaccurate in its names. Sir G. Grove's *Dict. of music and musicians*, Lond. and N. Y., 1879-87, 4 v., gives a great number of names in their full vernacular form. G. Schilling's *Encyclopädie der musikalischen Wiss.*, 2° Aufl., Stuttgart, 1840-42, 7 v., is very good for names. Based largely on Schilling, but with additions, is H. Mendel and A. Reissmann's *Musikalisches Conversations-Lex.*, Berl., 1870-79, 12 v., new ed. begun in 1885, which gives the full vernacular names of a great number of musicians. R. Elt-

ner's *Bibliog. der Musik-Sammelwerke des 16. und 17. Jahrh.*, Berl., 1877, also takes pains with names. J. D. Champlin, Jr., is preparing an elaborate dictionary of music and musicians. The proof-sheets indicate that it will have much the same merits and the same faults as his *Cyclopædia of painters and paintings* (24). There are also many excellent books confined to single countries. Bitard (15) gives the names of many contemp. musicians.

NAVAL.

42. *American*. T. H. S. Hamersly's *Army and navy register* (39) includes some 800 naval officers. L. R. Hamersly's *Living officers of the navy*, Phila., 1878, noticing some 1100 officers, sometimes gives names in full which are not full in the other book and occasionally affords the means of discovering a full name elsewhere.

43. *English*. O'Byrne's *Naval biog. Dict.* of living officers from admiral to lieutenant, 1849, gives nearly 5000 names. Haydn's *Book of dignities* (54) has a list of British admirals 1660-1850, and Kelly (54) includes all living admirals.

44. *General*. J. F. G. Hennequin's *Biog. maritime, française et étrangère*, 1835-37, 3 v., contains but 99 lives and is of little use to the cataloguer.

NOBILITY AND TITLED CLASSES.

[See also *Official Classes*.]

Austrian nobility are recorded in the same books as other German noblemen (49).

45. *Belgian*. Stein d'Altenstein's *Annuaire de la noblesse de Belgique*, 12°, is the standard book.

46. *Danish*. H. R. Hiort-Lorenzen and A. Thiset's *Danmarks Adels Aarbog*, 16°, is similar to the German *Taschenbücher* (49) published at Gotha.

47. *English*. The best book for the higher orders of Engl. nobility is J. E. Doyle's *Official baronage of Eng.*, 1886, 3 v., which gives very full information concerning all dukes, marquises, earls, and viscounts from 1066 to 1885. The standard works on the existing peerage are those published under the names of J. Burke, annual, E. Lodge, annual, and J. Foster, annual 1881-83, since discontinued. Burke arranges peers and baronets in one alphabet, the others do not. Foster gives the children of married female members of the aristocracy, as no other peerage does, and is completer than any other for recent collateral branches, particularly of baronets, but is not well indexed. Burke and Foster both contain "historic peerages," Burke's genealogies being the completer. The historic portion of Lodge was published in a separate vol. as *Genealogy of the existing Brit. peerage and baronetage*, 1859. Lodge gives genealogies in an ascending line, omitting younger sons and sons who died before their fathers, whereas Burke and Foster include some, if not all of these. On the other hand Lodge is more careful to give the maiden names of women. Burke frequently says, "Mary, daughter of Lord —," which makes it necessary to look up her name under her father's title. C. R. Dod's *Peerage*, annual, 12°, and E. Walford's *Shilling peerage*, annual, 16°, are less complete than those mentioned, and frequently fail to give full names.

H. Nicolas's *Historic peerage*, 1857, is the simplest and clearest of all, and is reported very accurate, but it gives only the actual holders of titles, not their families. Burke's *Dormant and extinct peerage*, 1883, gives genealogies of those houses whose titles have lapsed or remain in abeyance. It is arranged by surnames, with an alphabetical index of titles. Nicholas also gives extinct titles. The most convenient book for the living nobility is Kelly (54) which gives alphabetically all living peers and their children, all baronets and knights. Walford's *County families*; or, *Manual of the titled and untitled aristocracy*, contains some 15,000 entries, and under each at least the father, wife, if any, and heir of the person recorded. The names, perhaps 50,000 in all, are full in nearly every case. Burke's *Landed gentry*, 1837-38, 2 v., has an index in a separate vol., 1844; later eds. have no index. Irishmen are disproportionately numerous in this book.

48. *French*. The *Annuaire de la noblesse de France*, 12°, contains: 1st, the present head of each French princely or ducal house, his parents, wife, and children, or if he has no children, his brothers, or other heirs presumptive; 2d, genealogical notices of a few houses of lower rank; 3d, an index to the genealogical notices in previous issues. L'état présent de la noblesse française, 1884, claims to notice over 60,000 persons. It is unevenly executed and of little use to the cataloguer.

49. *German*. The noble and titled classes of Germany and Austria are covered by: *Gothaisches genealogisches Taschenbuch der freiherrlichen Häuser*, Gotha, annual, 16°, *do. der Gräflichen Häuser*, 16°, and *Genealogisches Taschenbuch der adeligen Häuser*, Brunn, 16°. In addition to the name of the present holder of the dignity, these give the name of his father, the maiden name of his wife, the names of all his children, and, if he has no children, of his brothers or other heirs presumptive. In other cases collateral branches, if not noble, are omitted. Complete genealogies are given, as a rule, in but one issue, and that issue is mentioned in each succeeding notice of the house. The *Gräfliches Taschenbuch* has indexes to the last year recording extinct families and to families also mentioned in the *Freiherrliches Taschenbuch*. The *Taschenbuch der adeligen Häuser* has an index to houses, once of the "adel" rank, which have been removed to a higher order, and also a useful index of by-titles. E. H. Kneschke's *Deutsche Grafen-Häuser der Gegenwart*, 1852-54, 3 v., does not give as many full names as the late years of the *Gräfliches Taschenbuch*. Its names, however, are, on the average, fuller, and its genealogies completer than those in his *Deutsches Adels-Lex.*, 1859-70, 9 v. The latter includes extinct houses, and partly duplicates the earlier work.

50. *Italian*. The *Annuario della nobiltà italiana*, Pisa, 16°, is substantially similar to the German *Taschenbücher* (49). The families are all in one alphabet, and each year has an index to the genealogical notices of previous years. The 5th year, 1883, is apparently particularly rich in such notices.

Russian. See § 59.

51. *Spanish*. *Núñez de Béthencourt's An-*

ales de la nobleza de España, 16°, contains, in 3 alphabets, the *grandees*, the titled nobility, and the non-titled nobility, with their heirs, apparent or presumptive; also a list of the military orders. Not all the names in this last list are full, but the names of the non-noble members commonly are, and the nobles occur elsewhere in the book. Each issue contains some genealogies.

NORWEGIAN.

[See also *Danish, Icelandic, Swedish*.]

52. Nyerup and Kraft (21) is quite complete for Norwegian authors down to 1814. J. E. Kraft's *Norsk Forfatter-Lex.*, 1814-56, udgivet af C. C. A. Lange, 1863, continues Nyerup and Kraft as far as Norway is concerned. It contains about 2800 names of authors, nearly all full. But the best book for the modern period is J. B. Halvorsen's *Norsk Forfatter-Lex.*, 1814-80, 1881, etc. The 2d vol., which is not yet entirely publ., will probably finish H. It is substantially a revision and continuation of Kraft and Lange, gives full names, and is very complete. Many Norwegians of the period before Kraft and Lange, and Halvorsen, may be found in Bricka (21). P. Botten-Hansen's *La Norvège littéraire*, Christiania, 1867, gives, in a list at the end of the book, the full names of some 650 prominent Norwegian authors of the 19th century. Erslew (21) and the *Nordisk familjebok* (64) are also useful for Norwegians. Of general books perhaps Brockhaus (4) is among the best in this department.

OFFICIAL CLASSES.

[See also *Military, Naval, Nobility*.]

53. *American*. The lists of officials published by the government commonly give but one fore-name for each employé. The most important lists are: the Official register of the U. S., Wash., biennial, 2 v., 4° which is included among the House miscellaneous documents. It has an alphabetical index. The registers of the several departments, though they contain incomplete historical lists of officials, as well as the names of those now serving, are, as a rule, little better than the official register in respect of full names. The Register of the State Department, however, contains a complete list of all diplomatic and consular officers of the U. S. and of all foreign plenipotentiaries and heads of legations resident here since 1789. Its names, also, are somewhat more complete than the names in the Official register. The Civil list of N. Y., Albany, 1886, gives a roll, similar to the Official register of the U. S. for fullness, of 17,000 colonial, state, and county officers, with addresses of those who are still living. The "red books" of the various states are also useful. Of non-official books C. Lanman's *Biog. annals of the civil government*, 2d ed., 1887, and B. P. Poore's *Political register and congressional directory*, Bost., 1878. Both contain biog. sketches of members of Congress, and chronological lists of various executive and judicial officers. Lanman contains a few more names than Poore, but a slightly larger proportion of the names in Poore are full. Neither book is entirely indexed.

54. *English*. Kelly's *Hdbk. of the titled, landed, and official classes*, 12°, is the most con-

venient of all English books in this class. It gives in one alphabet the full names of some 26,000 persons, including the more important officials of Great Brit. and the colonies. Walford, (47) also is convenient. The Foreign office list, 12°, has an official alphabetical register of 2500 names, generally full and vernacular, of all living persons who are or have been in the foreign service, with an index, initials only, to the year recording all who have died since 1852. It also contains a register of foreign diplomatic and consular officers resident in Great Britain and the colonies, giving names of the latter more fully than the Colonial office list, and all names more fully than the Almanach de Gotha. The Colonial office list, 12°, has an alphabetical register of some 2000 living colonial officials. Not all its names are full. C. R. Dod's Parliamentary companion, 16°, is also useful for officials. The London directory (17) contains a list of some 11,000 officials. A. Thom's Dublin directory is useful for Irish officials. J. Haydn's Book of dignities, 1851, has lists of the privy council, of ambassadors, of the principal ministerial officers, and of the governors of the colonies from 1760 to 1850. Not all the names are full.

55. *French.* The Almanach nat., annuaire officiel de la Republique française, does not give full names. The Annuaire diplomatique et consulaire, contains an alphabetical list, generally full names, of all living French diplomatic officers.

56. *German.* Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Prussia, Saxony, and in general all the German states issue Hof- und Staats-Handbücher which give a great number of officials of all classes. The names are occasionally given in full.

PHILOLOGISTS.

The most comprehensive book is F. A. Eckstein's Nomenclator philologorum, Leipzig, 1871, 12°. It gives the full vernacular names of some 4500 classical scholars from the revival of learning to 1870. W. Pökel's Philol. Schriftsteller-Lex., 1882, adds a few recent names to Eckstein and omits many older ones, making in all about 3300. He cannot be trusted, as Eckstein commonly can, to give all a man's names, but on the other hand he has cross-references and gives a list of each author's work, as Eckstein does not. The Biog. Jahrb. für Alterthumskunde, 1878-88, is issued as a supplement to the Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Klassischen Alterthumswiss., and is very useful for full names. Its notices are all necrological. The Brit. Museum catalogue (5), on account of its references from editors, translators, commentators, etc., is especially useful for philologists.

PORTUGUESE.

58. The chief authorities are D. Barbosa Machado's Bibliotheca Lusitana, 1741-59, 4 v. f°, which gives full names, alphabetically by forenames, with complete surname indexes, and I. F. da Silva's Dic. bibliog. Port., estudos applicaveis a Portugal e ao Brasil, 1858-87, 11 v. The first 7 v. complete the first alphabet, and the 8th begins an alphabet of additions. Antonio (63) also contains many Portuguese, and the Ticknor catalogue (63) has the names of the principal writers.

RUSSIAN.

[See also *Slavonic.*]

59. The best books in Russian, in the approximate order of their present usefulness, are: I. N. Berezin's Russkii entsiklopedicheski slovar [Russ. encyclopedic dict.], 1873-80, 16 v., 8°, a new issue began in 1883. V. I. Mezhev's Russkaia istoricheskaia bibliog. za 1865-76 [Russ. hist. bibliog. for 1865-76], 1882-87, 6 v., especially vol. 2. G. N. Gennadi and N. P. Sobko's Spravochny slovar . . . [Dict. of information concerning Russ. writers and scholars who died in the 18th and 19th centuries, Berl.], 1876-80, 2 v., A to M only. Excepting Vengerov, this is the most comprehensive book. N. V. Gerbel's Russkii poety . . . [Russ. poets in biogs. and extracts, 2d ed.], 1880. S. A. Vengerov's Kritiko-biograf. slovar . . . [Critico-biog. dict. of Russ. writers and scholars], 1886-88. The 10 parts already issued conclude the letter A. The book is very complete and is edited with great care. V. S. Ikonnikov's Biog. slovar . . . [Biog. dict. of the professors and instructors of the imp. univ. of St. Vladimir, 1834-84, Kiev], 1884. P. N. Petrov's Istorii rodov russkago dvorianstva [Hist. of the families of the Russ. nobility, vol. 1, St. P.], 1886, 4°, also V. V. Rummel and V. V. Golubtsov's Rodoslovny sbornik . . . [Genealogical coll. of Russ. noble families], 1886-87, 2 v. The Zapiski [annals], 1862-88, and the Sbornik Otdieleniia russkago iazyka (iezyka) . . . [collection of the section on the Russ. lang. and literature] 1867-87, published by the St. P. imperial acad. of sciences, will be useful at times. The Table général des matières contenues dans les publications de l'acad. imp. des sciences de St. P., 1872-75, 2 pts., gives full names in Russian and also in French transliteration. Of books not in Russian the Brit. Museum catalogue (5) is the best guide, and after that Brockhaus (4), though Brockhaus often fails to give the full name including patronymics, and transliterates in a German fashion. Thomas (1) notices a few prominent Russians, apparently basing his selection on Brockhaus (4), and re-transliterating according to his own method.

SCIENTIFIC.

[See also *Collegiate, Medical, Technological.*]

60. S. E. Cassino's Internatl. scientists' directory, Bost., 1882 [1881], 12°, gives the names, not in full, and the addresses of some 14,000 scientists, for the most part excluding mathematicians and physicists, in all parts of the world. The Amer. and Engl. addresses are quite definite, the foreign addresses, as a rule, are not. A new ed. to contain 20,000 names has been announced. J. C. Poggendorf's Hdwörterbk. zur Gesch. der exacten Wiss., 1863, 2 v., contains some 8,400 full names from all times and countries, and is invaluable for mathematicians and generally for scientists who do not deal with living nature. Men of the same surname are arranged chronologically; i and j are alphabetized as the same letter, u and v as different letters. The Royal Society's Catalogue of scientific papers, Lond., 1867-79, 8 v., 4°, occasionally gives full names and sometimes indexes obituary notices which

give full names. The *Liste des membres de la Soc. Géographique* contains about 2500 names, many in full. J. D. Whitney's *Amer. authors in geology and palæontology*, in vol. 2 of the *Harvard bull.*, also as *Bibliog.* contribution no. 15, is very useful. The *Amer.*, *Brit.*, and *French associations* for the advancement of science publish lists giving the addresses, but not the full names of their members. Among general books Hoefer (2), Johnson (4), Ottlinger (3), the *Astor and Brit. Museum catalogues* (5) are good. The catalogues of the *Royal geographical society*, 1882, 8°, and of the library of the *Geological survey*, Lond., 1878, give few full names.

SCOTCH.

61. J. Irving's *Book of eminent Scotsmen*, Paisley, 1881, 12°, is the most convenient and probably the completest single work. It gives nearly 3000 full names, including a few names of contemps. W. Anderson's *Scottish nation*, 1863, 3 v., and R. Chamber's *Scotsmen*, ed. by Thomson, Edin., 1881, 3 v., give but few additional names. Vol. 28, 1879, of the *Transactions of the Royal soc. of Edin.* has a list of members, giving addresses, but not full names. The calendars of the *Scotch universities* (13) also give addresses, and Laing (13) records grads. of Edin. before 1858. Scott's *Fasti* (71) is the best book for *Scotch clergymen*, though J. F. S. Gordon's *Scotchchronicon*, Lond., 1875, 2 v., is not without merit. J. Foster's *Members of Parliament, Scotland 1357-1882*, [with some genealogies], Lond., 1882, gives many full names. The *Catalogue of the advocates' library* (5) is also useful. Among the books elsewhere enumerated which include *Scotchmen* are Kelly (54), the *Scotch law list* (33), and the *Dict. of nat. biog.* (23). Burke, Lodge, and Foster (47) include *Scotch noblemen*.

SLAVONIC.

[Excluding *Russian*, treated in § 49.]

62. F. L. Rieger and J. J. Maly's *Slovník maucny*, V Praze, 1860-73, 11 v., is the great Bohemian "*Conversations-Lex.*" and the best authority for the full names of all Slavonic authors except Russians. Maly's *Strucny vseobecný slovník vecny*, V Praze, 1874-81, an abridged encyclopedia, contains some names not in the larger book. *Slovansky katalog bibliog.* 1877-87, V. Praze, 1878-88, 11 v., is an annual catalogue, alphabetical and classified, of books in the Bohemian, Polish, Little Russian, Croatian, and Servian languages. It gives full names in many cases. Full names of many Slavonic authors are also given in the indexes of A. N. Pypin and V. D. Spasovic's *Geschichte der slavischen Literatur*, Lpz., 1880-83, 2 v., and of K. Tieftrunk's *Historie literatury české*, V Praze, 1880. Wurzbach (8) includes many Slavs, and Larousse (4) will be occasionally useful, and *De Gubernatis* (15) is quite full in Slavonic biography. The *Amer. cyclopædia* (4), also, has more than average completeness in this department.

SPANISH.

63. N. Antonio's *Bibliotheca Hispania vetus—nova*, 1783-88, 4 v., f°, is the most important book for early Spaniards. The first two vols. are

a literary hist. of Spain, to 1500, with alphabetical index. The other two are a dict., alphabetical by forenames, with surname index, of Spanish authors from 1500 to 1684. The names are generally full, and the forenames in Latin, though the vernacular also is frequently given. Compound surnames are indexed under both their parts. D. Hidalgo's *Dic. gen. de bibliog. española*, 1862-79, 6 v., takes little pains with full names. P. Salvá y Mallén's *Catálogo de la biblioteca de Salvá*, Valencia, 1872, 2 v., is somewhat better in this respect. B. J. Gallardo's *Ensayo de una biblioteca española de libros raros y curiosos*, 1862-66, 2 v., 4°, A-G, is good as far as it goes. The province of Valencia is well provided for by J. Rodríguez's *Biblioteca valentina*, Valencia, 1747, f°, V. Ximeno's *Escritores del reino de Valencia*, Valencia, 1747-49, 2 v., f°, and P. Fuster's *Biblioteca valenciana*, Valencia, 1827, f°. For Aragon there is F. de Latassa y Ortín's *Biblioteca antigua—nueva—de los escritores aragoneses*, Zaragoza, Pamplona, 1796-1802, 8 v., sm. 4°. But the best and most available source is J. L. Whitney's *Catalogue of the Spanish books bequeathed by Ticknor to the Boston Public Library*, Bost., 1879, which will answer the purpose of general cataloguers in nearly every case. G. Ticknor's *Hist. of Spanish literature*, 1849, 3 v., has many names, but they are not as full as in the catalogue, and in the index to the earlier eds. compound names are entered under the second instead of the first part. In 1879 a new index was compiled, and changes were made in the names. The earlier vols. of Hoefer (2) notice many Spaniards.

SWEDISH.

[See also *Danish, Norwegian*.]

64. The *Biog. lex. öfver namnkunnige svenske män*, 1843-76, 23 v., notices about 2000 Swedes of the period since the Reformation. It omits all royal persons. The names are full and vernacular, but they are in strict alphabetical order. Vol. 23, however, has an alphabetical index of names entered out of their alphabetical places. H. Linnström's *Svenskt boklex.*, 1830-65, 1880-87, 2 v., is very complete, and is admirable for the fulness of its names. The *Nordisk familjebok* [*Conversations-Lex.*], 1875-88, 9 v., A to O, is very full in biography, including contemporaries, and gives full vernacular names.

TECHNOLOGICAL.

[See also *Scientific*.]

65. *General*. Poggendorf (60) will be found useful, and the catalogues of the *Brit.* (1881), and *U. S.* (1878, supplement 1883) patent offices, which give some full names, the *Brit.* many more than the *Amer.*, will occasionally assist.

66. *American*. The *Amer. Inst. of Mining Engineers*, 1400 members, the *Amer. Soc. of Civil Engineers*, 1000 members, and the *Amer. Soc. of Mechanical Engineers*, 900 members, publish annual membership lists giving p. o. addresses, but not full names. The *U. S. Patent Gazette* gives, as a rule, one forename and one initial. S. Newton's *Register of the corps of engineers*, *U. S. Army*, 1802-1887, Wash., 12°, gives full names in most cases and is very useful.

67. *English*. The Brit. journal of patents gives the full name of each patentee. The general index, coming down to 1853, and the annual suppl. indexes to 1871, give full names; since 1871 the indexes give initials only. The annual list of members of the Statistical Soc. gives the names of about 1000 members, nearly all in full, and the list of members of the Inst. of Civil Engineers gives the full names of 5000 members.

68. *French*. C. F. Marielle's Répertoire de l'école polytechnique, 1855, continued to 1863 by L. Leprieux, 1867, gives the full names of many graduates of that institution. F. P. H. Tarbé de Saint-Harduin's Les ingénieurs des ponts et chaussées, 1716-1884, Paris, 1884, gives full names, but notices only about 400 of the men who have occupied the higher positions. The Annuaire de la soc. des ingénieurs civils gives many full names.

THEOLOGICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

69. *General*. Prior to 800 A.D. the field is well covered by W. Smith's Dict. of the Bible, 1860-63, 3 v., and the Dict. of Christ. Biog. ed. by Smith and Wace, 1877-87, 4 v. The Dict. of the Bible commonly gives the accepted English form of names, the Dict. of Christ. Biog. sometimes enters, in place of the vernacular form, under such modified form as is naturalized in Engl., giving the more correct form immediately after and referring from it. It is much more complete for its period than any other book. J. Darling's Cyclopædia bibliog., Lond., 1854, 2 v., 8°, is largely devoted to theol., mainly to Engl. theol., and gives many full names. The "Schaff-Herzog" Cyclopædia of religious knowledge, N. Y., 1882-85, 3 v., contains some 3500 names of deceased persons, including biblical notices. The names, for the most part, are full, but the south-European names are not always vernacular. S. M. Jackson's Encyclopædia of living divines, N. Y., 1887, a supplement to Schaff-Herzog, gives the full vernacular names of 1448 living clergymen of all nationalities and denominations. J. McClintock and J. Strong's Cyclopædia of biblical literature, N. Y., [1867-81], 10 v., is completer in biography than Schaff-Herzog, and commonly gives full names in the vernacular. R. Ceillier's Hist. géol. des auteurs sacrés et eccl., 1858-69, 15 v., coming down to the middle of the 13th century, contains a vast no. of notices and is well indexed, but it is of little use to the average cataloguer. J. H. Wetzler and B. Welte's Kirchen-Lex. der katholischen Theol. und ihrer Hilfswiss., Freiburg im Breisgau, 1847-60, 13 v., also an enlarged French ed. under title of Dict. encyclopédique de la théol. catholique, 1858-65, 25 v., are quite complete in biography, especially for Roman Catholics. Neither ed. gives vernacular names in all cases. Similar in plan but written by Protestants is the Encyclopædie für die prot. Theol. und Kirche, herausg. von J. J. Herzog, G. L. Plitt u. a., 1877-86, 17 v., on which the Schaff-Herzog Cyclopædia is founded. It aims to be particularly complete in biog. of recent continental theologians, especially Protestants. G. Moroni's Diz. di erudizioni storico-eccl. da s. Pietro sino ai nostri giorni, Venezia, 1840-79, 109 v., may be of value occasionally, especially for Roman Catholics. Among the most impor-

tant denominational books are J. Smith's Catalogue of Friends' books, Lond., 1867, 2 v., and his Bibliotheca anti-Quakeriana, Lond., 1873, which give many full names. G. B. Gams's Series episcoporum ecclesiæ catholicæ quotquot innovaverunt a beato Petro apostolo [usque ad annum MDCCCLXXXV.], Regensburg, 1873, and suppl., 1886, 4°, which gives full Latin names, and A. de Backer's Bibliothèque de la compagnie de Jésus, Liège, 1869-76, 3 v., 1°, which gives names quite fully, but frequently translates forenames into French.

70. *American*. W. B. Sprague's Annals of the Amer. pulpit, new ed., 1865-73, 11 v., is the best comprehensive work for Amer. clergymen. It is arranged by denominations and does not always give full names. The various denominational year-books give the names, not full, and the addresses of their living clergymen; the Unitarian year-book, however, gives full names. Among the catalogues of theol. seminaries which give names in full are Andover, Congregational, Auburn, Presbyterian, Newton, Baptist, Gen. Theol. Seminary at New York, Protestant Episcopal, Princeton, Presbyterian, Rochester, Baptist, Union Theol., Presbyterian, Theol. Institute of Conn., at Hartford, Congregational. Among the college catalogues (12) which include most clergymen are: Amherst, Presbyterian, Brown, Baptist, Colby, Baptist, Harvard, Unitarian, Princeton, Presbyterian, Trinity, Protestant Episcopal, Wesleyan, Methodist Episcopal, Williams, largely Congregational, and Yale, Congregational. The Schaff-Herzog Cyclopædia (69), the Jackson supplement (69), and McClintock and Strong (69) notice many Amer. clergymen. Cathcart's Baptist encyclopædia, Phil., 1881, includes biog. notices of Amer. and foreign Baptists. About half the names are full and means of determining the others are often afforded.

71. *English*. Crockford's Clerical directory, contains about 30,000 names of clergymen of the Church of England resident in Great Brit. and the colonies. The names are full, with a few colonial exceptions. J. Le Nive's Fasti eccl. Anglicanæ, Oxf., 1854, 3 v., gives a complete list, with full names, of all eccl. dignitaries of England from prebendaries up, and is complete to the date of publication. A corresponding work for the Irish church is H. Cotton's Fasti eccl. Hibernicæ, Dublin, 1845-60, 5 v., and for Scotland H. Scott's Fasti eccl. Scoticanæ, Edinburgh, 1867-71, 5 v., 4°, which gives the succession of ministers in the parish churches of Scotland from the Reformation to the date of publication. J. Gillow's Bibliog. dict. of Engl. Catholics, 1534 to present time, N. Y., 1885-88, to be in 5 v., is of great value for full names.

72. *French*. Eugène and Emile Haag's La France protestante, 1846-59, 10 v., of which an enlarged ed. is now coming out, attempts to give the full names of all important French Protestants since the beginning of the 16th century. La France eccl., almanach-annuaire du clergé, 16°, is sometimes useful, especially for finding the surnames of French bishops. The last (13th) vol. of F. Lichtenberger's Encyclopédie des sciences religieuses, 1882, contains a useful Dict. des contemps. It is sold separately. The French ed.

of Wetzer and Welte (69) also gives many French names.

73. *German*. J. M. H. Doering's *Gelehrten Theologen Deutschlands im 18. und 19. Jahrh.*, Neustadt, 1831-35, 4 v., and its companion vol., his *Die deutschen Kanzelredner des 18. u. 19. Jahrh.*, Neustadt, 1830, both give full names and are very useful. Many German theologians are also noticed in Herzog's *Encyclopädie* (69), and in the German ed. of Wetzer and Welte (69).

TRANSLITERATION.

74. C. A. Cutter's *Rules*, p. 23, give brief directions for the transliteration of names from languages which do not use the Roman alphabet. The new edition reprints the more elaborate rules given by the A. L. A. transliteration committee in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, vol. x., p. 302. The preface of Thomas (1) advocates a different method. Further references will be found in each of these places. Perhaps as good a result will be attained by following implicitly some good authority, e.g., the Brit. Museum catalogue of printed books (5), as in any other way. Frenchmen and Germans have systems peculiar to their languages. These must be taken into account in dealing with names which they transliterate.

VERNACULAR.

75. Many books, otherwise excellent, fail to give forenames in their vernacular form. In favor of translating such names into the language spoken by their owners it may be urged that the unvernacular name is invariably wrong, and the chances are that translation will diminish rather than increase the sum of the errors. For the purposes of translation the most complete book is Michaelis's *Wörterbuch der Taufnamen*, Berl., 1856. In spite of its aggravating transposition of the alphabet it is very useful. Graesse's *Unsere Vor- und Taufnamen*, Dresden, 1875, though not so full as Michaelis's, is reliable, and more convenient. Webster's *Dict.* (1) also contains a list of the commonest names, giving their forms in the more familiar languages, and Thomas (1) a somewhat completer list. These are preferable to the German books in that they alphabetize under the English rather than the German form of the forename, but they are much less complete both in the no. of names treated and the no. of languages through which the forms are pursued. Many lexicons, also, include a supplement giving the equivalents of English proper names in the other language which the lexicon contains.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES OF NEW YORK. — I.

BY PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

THE FINE LIBRARIES.

IN 1858 there was published in the *Evening Post* a series of articles describing with more or less fulness a number of the private libraries of New York City. The author, Dr. James Wynne, collected and reprinted them, with additions, in book-form¹ in 1860.

There were described in this volume fifty-one libraries. Of these I have been unable to trace eight (8). Of the remainder: those of Alexander I. Cotheal, Richard M. Hunt, and Samuel S. Purple (3) are still in possession of the original owners; those of John R. Brodhead, Joshua Brookes, Alexander J. Davis, George R. Folsom, William Kent, Robert L. Stewart, and Rev. William R. Williams (7) are still preserved by the families of the former owners; those of Henry J. Anderson, Prof. Charles Anthon, William B. Astor, Thomas P. Barton, Rev. E. Magoon, William Curtis Noyes, and Samuel J. Tilden (7) have passed by sale or gift to public libraries; those of George Bancroft, D. W. Fiske, Charles W. Frederickson, James L. Graham, and Campbell Morfit (5) have been removed to other places; those of

J. Carson Brevoort¹ and Rev. G. W. Bethune (2) have been sold *en bloc* to other collectors; those of John Allan, F. S. Cozzens, William E. Burton, Rev. E. H. Chapin, William J. Davis, W. B. Duncan, Daniel Embury,² Dr. J. W. Francis, A. W. Griswold,³ William Menzies, J. B. Moreau, H. C. Murphy, A. J. Odell, Dr. Martyn Paine, George W. Pratt, George T. Strong, and Richard Grant White (17) have been sold at auction; and that of John Austin Stevens was stolen (1). Thus of the fifty-one libraries noticed, but ten are still preserved in this city; yet, though twice the number of collections noticed by Wynne have been scattered, this city was never richer in fine and special collections of books than it is to-day.

To treat of all these libraries in the space of a single article would be impossible, and I have therefore selected for first notice what I have termed in the head-lines as "the fine libraries" — meaning by that the collections in which first editions, rare editions, extra illustrated books, curious books or bindings are the most important feature. To describe all these collections at first

¹ This refers only to the Ichthyological portion. See Brooklyn article.

² See Brooklyn article.

³ Private Libraries of New York. By James Wynne, M.D. New York: R. French. 1860.

³ This was only a portion of the library. The remainder, I believe, is still in Mr. Griswold's possession.

hand would be impossible, and in many cases I have been compelled to give the details as derived from others, and, therefore, may omit important specialties or classes. I shall be grateful for any corrections or elaborations of any of the notices.

William L. Andrews¹ has a collection of Incunabula, Artistic Books, Elzevir and Aldine rarities, and Mss. — many with extra illustrations.

Samuel P. Avery possesses a library of some 1600 books relating to Art, Illustration, and Binding, including in the latter section work of De-rome, Le Gascon, Roger Payne, Mathews, etc.

Jolly Bavoillot has been a collector of the leading authors of the French "romantic" school of writers for some twenty years.

Valentine Blacque, the President of the Book-fellows' Club, has a library of books printed in the eighteenth century, containing illustrations by Eisen, Gravelot, and Cochin; Books of Hours, and books on the love of books.

Beverly Chew collects first editions of English and American² Authors, Artistic Books, and Bindings.

Hamilton Cole has a library of rare classics, bibliography, and French and English Literature, many greatly extended by extra illustrations; as also a working law library.

Alexander I. Cotheal has the library described in Wynne.

Dr. Thomas A. Emmett has a large miscellaneous library of English and American literature, with many rare historical works on America, as well as a working medical library. Dr. Emmett has produced some of the most remarkable extra illustrated books in this country, a number of which are described in Tredwell's *Monograph on Privately Illustrated Books*, pp. 84-6. In 1868 Joseph Sabin compiled a *Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Addis Emmett, M.D., New York: Bradstreet Press*, 1868 (8vo, pp. (6), 371); and Dr. Emmett privately printed seventy-five copies.

Rush C. Hawkins³ is the owner of some 300 volumes illustrating the rise of the art of wood-engraving and printing and their progress during the fifteenth century, and especially rich in first books from the first presses of Europe, many of which are at present the only copy known. This section of Col. Hawkins' library is revealed in his *Titles of the First Books from the earliest*

Presses, established in different Cities, Towns, and Monasteries in Europe before the end of the Fifteenth Century. His library also includes a collection of other Incunabula, works on Bibliography, English poetry, Papacy, etc.

Robert Hoe's library of rare and extra illustrated books is noticed in both Tredwell's *Monograph on Privately Illustrated Books*, and the *American Bibliopolist*, III, 55.

William T. Horn's collection of Waltoniana and extra illustrated books is described by T. F. Donnelly in the *American Bibliopolist*, III, 55, and in Tredwell's *Monograph on Privately Illustrated Books*, p. 116.

Richard M. Hunt still owns the fine library on Art, Architecture, and French literature described in Wynne.

Laurence Hutton has some 5000 volumes relating to the drama, early English literature, and literary history.

Brayton Ives has a large library of Incunabula, specimens of book-making and binding of all centuries and countries, Books of Hours, French literature, Early Americana, first editions of the Classics, etc. His collection contains between 6000 and 7000 volumes, of which there is a very elaborate and careful catalogue.

Thomas J. McKee has one of the finest collections on the Drama in this country, including book, plays, portraits, autographs, and playbills. He also has collections of English and American poetry, mostly first editions, English literature, etc.

Brander Matthews has a collection of French literature (especially Molière) and general works, and a very fine collection of works relating to the Drama, many with extra illustrations.

William C. Prime has a library of rare Latin and German Bibles, Incunabula, Old Bindings, Art, and Americana.

Dr. Wendell Prime has a marvellous collection of editions of *Don Quixote*, besides Bibles and early printed books.

George E. Sears has some 2500 volumes, illustrating the progress of printing, illustration, and binding in Europe and America, including Incunabula of both countries, American Bibles, books illustrated by Anderson and other early American artists, American editions of the classics, editions de luxe, queerly printed books, etc.; as well as collections relating to Emblems, Bibliography, and Mss. He has just printed *A Collection of the Emblem Books of Andrea Alciati . . . in the Library of George Edward Sears. New York: Privately Printed. 1888. (8vo, pp. 40.), and A*

¹ Mr. Andrews had a fine collection of Americana, but has sold it.

² The collection of Longfellow is very fine, and was the basis for Mr. Chew's *Longfellow Collector's Handbook*.

³ Col. Hawkins disposed of his duplicates and miscellaneous books at auction in 1886.

Collection of Works Illustrative of the Dance of Death ... in the Library of George Edwin Sears. With Photographic Reproductions ... New York: Privately Printed. 1888. (8vo, pp. 42.)

Theodore Seligman has a collection of Incunabula, Books of Hours, Illustrated books, and Bindings.

H. F. Sewall has a small library on Art, and its kindred subjects, with some extra illustrated books.

Mrs. R. L. Stuart retains the library collected by her husband of Bibles, Books of Hours, Mss., and General Literature. They are described in *The Catalogue of the Library of Robert L. Stuart. New York: J. J. Little and Company. 1884.*

In addition to these libraries, there are undoubtedly many others worthy of a place in this list of "fine libraries," of which I have no information. Of the following libraries I have too insufficient facts to write of, but insert them in hopes that their mention may call out descriptions from those to whom they are better known:

John Jacob Astor is a collector of Mss. and Books of Hours, of which he has many.

Julien T. Davies has a fine collection of standard books.

George B. De Forest is a collector of standard works, Artistic Books, and Bindings.

William B. Dick has a library on Art and Drama, with many extra illustrated books.

Joseph W. Drexel's heirs have preserved his fine library relating to Architecture.

Charles B. Foote is a collector of American and English literature, especial attention being given to first editions.

Albert Gallup collects works on Art and specimens of binding, of which he has a considerable collection.

Peter Gilsey has a general library of fine books, several with extra illustrations.

Dr. E. K. Henshel has a large library of rare books and fine editions, the collection having no speciality.

Henry G. Marquand has a fine library of general literature.

J. Pierrepont Morgan has a fine collection of rare, extra illustrated books on a variety of subjects.

J. H. Purdy is a collector of first editions, extra illustrated books, etc.

Douglas Taylor has extra illustrated books and a library of general literature.

Dr. Dudley Tenney has a small library of extra illustrated and standard books, with collections of Dickensiana and Thackerayana.

Daniel G. Thompson has a library of "curious" books.

Minthorne Tompkins has a choice collection of Elizabethan literature.

A. B. Turnure has a library of books relating to Art, Bibliography, and Binding.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has gathered a library of very costly and rare books on various subjects.

David Williams has some 2000 books of general literature in fine bindings.

LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION: THEORY AND PRACTICE.

BY W. I. FLETCHER.

LIBRARY classification may mean either the classification of the titles in a catalog, or the arrangement of the books on the shelves. Most of the schemes of book-classification which have exercised the ingenuity of scholars, from Bacon down, have had reference to the cataloging and not to the arrangement of books. It has always been readily perceived that books as books do not yield themselves to any strict or close classification, and it is only on paper that such classifications have commonly been attempted.

In cataloging, on the other hand, classification may be carried to the last degree of subdivision and precision. The separate volumes of a series, and often separate sections of the same volume, must appear in different places, and often a single one of them in more than one place, in any

scheme of thorough classification of their contents. In cataloging this can be done, not only without difficulty, but with great and manifest advantage. But when this attempt is made with the books themselves it can but be a failure. In any one class only those books which, in a complete form, belong bodily to the class, can appear, while the many portions of other books which equally relate to the subject in hand and are perhaps of more value, must be looked for elsewhere.

These remarks naturally lead to the conclusion that while the classification of the subject-matter of books, for purposes of cataloging and bibliography, may well be logical and analytical, the arrangement of the books themselves on the shelves must be synthetic and practical. The

two methods are opposites, the one treating the whole realm of knowledge as the unit and working down through division and subdivision to the minute subject as its ultimate result, while the other takes the individual book as its unit and works up through a process of aggregation in groups and series to the entire library as its final outcome. This primary distinction is submitted as the key to the difficulty with which the whole subject of library classification has of late years been rife. Ingenuity and labor worthy of a better cause have been expended on one system after another in the vain effort to apply the analytical and logical method to the actual arrangement of books, and most of the systems now prominently before the library world are founded on this fundamental error.

Even the one or two most successful in winning favor and securing adoption among libraries are open to this criticism. They have these decided advantages:

1. Any scheme well worked out, put down in black and white, and fairly well indexed, is preferable to none.

2. Any scheme so recently made as to have the flavor of modern terminology and to take its cue largely from the trend of modern thought seems preferable to such as are in use in the older libraries or may be found in the older books on the subject.

3. When we add to these two advantages those of able advocacy and thorough advertising, a great currency and an apparent success may be regarded as assured.

Undoubtedly the turning-point has been reached. If libraries are to be arranged by an analytic process of subdivision, nothing better in the way of systems is to be hoped for than we now have. But already indications multiply that the time is at hand for a return to the simpler and wiser methods based on the synthetic principle. The following objections to the analytical method are coming to the front.

1. The demand they make for painstaking effort and the expenditure of time and thought in their arrangement, and in the addition of new books and the adjustment of new classes.

2. The complicated and confusing notation necessarily employed.

3. The difficulty with which they are comprehended by those outside the circle of the initiated.

4. Their failure to secure the object most prominently put forward as their *raison d'être*, viz.: the exhibition in a given place of the resources of the library on a given subject.

5. Their tendency to encourage reference to an imperfect presentation on the shelves, of the literature sought, in place of that use of catalogs and bibliographies, which is the one road to thorough acquaintance with the literature of a subject.

Other objections may be cited, but these are the most salient in a comparison with simpler and more concrete methods of procedure.

The object of this paper is not to put forward anything new in the way of a system of classification. Rather is its purpose, as indicated by its opening paragraphs, to call attention to the fact that such methods of classification as are here advocated are those which have been most commonly employed and with the best effect, and to show the radical and fatal error of the modern idea of close or logical classification as applied to the books in a library. It is also intended to elucidate the principles of a synthetic and rational book-arrangement and, in the end, to furnish a scheme, somewhat completely worked out, to serve as a guide to those who, not themselves competent to undertake the devising of a system, are likely, if other guidance is not furnished, to become entangled in the meshes of the analysts. Having thus indicated the full scope of my intent, I will leave the part yet unfulfilled to be presented at another time.

NOTE. The subject of "Classificatory systems" was most exhaustively treated by Edward Edwards in his "Memoirs of Libraries" [Lond., 1891], vol. 2, pp. 761-831. I refer the reader to the whole chapter in support of my position that these systems have generally been made for use in classed catalogs rather than in the actual arrangement of the books. And I will call attention to the following expressions of Edwards's own opinion based on his examination of the subject (and also on his native good sense):

On p. 781 he says: "All the schemes . . . may be grouped, I think, in one or other of two classes; the first of which aims at the systematic and consecutive arrangement of all human knowledge, . . . and the second of which, with far humbler pretensions, seeks but to assort after some convenient and manageable fashion the instruments of knowledge for ordinary employment and daily use. The system-maker [in the latter case] is content if he be found to have facilitated the . . . shelving and the finding of books by all who handle them or seek them. . . . I am far from contending that it is necessary to apply to catalogues precisely the same rules as to that avoidance of subtle distinctions and complex subdivisions¹ which will be found indispensable in the actual arrangement of books on their shelves. Whatever plan may be adopted, it is certain that a good catalogue will require a much more minute classification than would be either useful or practicable in the presses of a library."

Again after quoting [p. 801] Silvestre de Sacy's opinion [in a letter to the New York Conference of Librarians, 1853] that "every bibliographical classification should be based upon the logical classification of the sciences," he says: ". . . the more rigorously logical the cataloguer may make his divisions and subdivisions, the less agreement there will be between the actual contents of the books he catalogues, and the arbitrary headings under which he has placed them." . . . And again "the entire scheme is grounded on . . . a philosophical blunder."

[¹ Italics mine. — W. I. F.]

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES

(1000 v. and upwards).

LIST OF NEW AND OMITTED LIBRARIES.

[This list is supplementary to "The Library List" of 1887, and includes new libraries recorded in the latest Report of the United States Commissioner of Education, some few which were omitted, and others which have reached the 1,000 v. limit. It covers those given in the two-page "additional list" of 1887, but does not give libraries of colleges, etc.]

NOTE.—Explanation of abbreviations: Sch., School; Col., College; Col. Soc., College society libraries; Social, Social; Med., Medical; Theol., Theological; Hist., Historical; Sci., Scientific; San., Sanitary; Mer., Mercantile; YMCA., Young Men's Christian Association; Govt., Government; Ter., Territorial; Gar., Garrison; A. & R., Asylum and reformatory; Gen., General; c signifies no or none; signify no answer. Libraries of 50,000 v., or over, are in *Antique* type; of 10,000 in *SMALL CAPITALS*; of 5,000, in *italics*; under 5,000, in Roman. * designates figures from a return of 1884.

PLACE.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	Founded.	Free or Subscrip.	Class.	No. Vol.	LIBRARIAN OR REPORTING OFFICER.
ARIZONA.						
Tucson	Tucson Public	1883	Free.	Gen.....	2,000	Harry Patterson, sec'y.
ARKANSAS.						
Bentonville .	Bentonville	1883	....	Gen.....	2,000	John Black.
CALIFORNIA.						
Hueneme....	Hueneme Public	1883	....	....	1,200	C. W. Bacon.
Orange.....	Orange Public	1885	Free.	Gen.....	1,030	Robert E. Tener.
Sacramento..	Odd Fellows' Library.....	....	....	I.O.O.F.	4,016	Mrs. Helen A. Benteen.
San Francisco	<i>B'nai B'rith</i>	1867	....	....	7,000	G. Goldsmith.
San Francisco	Boys and Girls Aid Society	1874	Free.	Gen.....	2,000	E. T. Dooley.
San Francisco	<i>Law Library of the Bar Assoc.</i>	1884	....	Law....	7,500	G. D. Collins.
San Francisco	State Mining Bureau	1880	Free.	Sci.....	1,800	Miss M. Maynard.
COLORADO.						
Colo. Springs.	Soc. Un. Free L. and Reading R.	1885	Free.	Gen.....	1,100	Miss Mary E. Cowles.
Greeley	Greeley Public	1886	....	....	1,615	Florence N. Haynes.
Mercantile....	MERCANTILE	1886	Free.	Gen.....	10,500	Charles R. Dudley.
CONNECTICUT						
Farmington .	Tunxis	1882	Free.	Gen.....	1,100	Julia S. Brandegee.
Griswold ...	Colt	1879	....	....	1,200	Henry Lester.
Manchester ..	Manchester	1870	Free.	Gen.....	2,582	Mary J. Easton.
New Haven..	Free Public Library	1886	Free.	Gen.....	3,600	W. K. Stetson.
New London.	Young Men's .....	....	Free.	Gen.....	2,500	Charles E. Reeves.
New London.	Young Men's Christian Association	1854	....	YMCA.	2,000	Walter Larned.
New Milford.	New Milford	1886	....	....	1,502	Miss A. M. Noble.
Rockville....	Forte's Rockville	1870	....	....	1,500	E. W. Foote.
Stonington .	Stonington Free	1887	Free.	Gen.....	2,358	Miss A. B. Wilkinson.
Suffield.....	Public	1885	Free.	Gen.....	1,200	Emma L. Newton.
Terryville ...	Terryville	1838	....	....	1,008	William Wood.
West Hartf'd	Free	1883	Free.	Gen.....	1,129	Elizabeth S. Elmer.
Wethersfield	Wethersfield Library Association.	1866	Sub.	Gen.....	1,560	Eliphalet D. Robbins.
DIST. COL.						
Washington .	Free; Select Library	1886	Sub.	Circ.....	3,000	Miss Hale.
Washington .	General Storekeeper Navy Yard.. ....	....	Free.	....	1,155	Pay Dir. R. Washington
Washington .	Steam Engineering Bureau .....	....	Free.	....	1,300	Chief-Eng. Melville.
Washington .	Sup. C'l, 33d A & A Scottish Rite.	1885	....	....	9,000	Frederick Webber.
Washington .	U. S. Com. on Fish and Fisheries	1871	....	Sci.....	2,655	Charles W. Smiley.

PLACE.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	Founded.	Free or Subscrip.	Class.	No. Vol.	LIBRARIAN OR REPORTING OFFICER.
FLORIDA.						
Jacksonville	Jacksonville Public.....	1880			4,000	Columbus Drew.
GEORGIA.						
Atlanta	Catholic.....	1877			1,975	A. Bolsius.
Newnan	Newnan.....	1883			1,500	P. S. Wilcoxon.
IDAHO.						
Boise City	Public School.....	1881	Free.	Sch....	1,200	J. W. Daniels.
ILLINOIS.						
Carrollton	Carrollton Library Association..	1885	Sub.	Gen....	1,800	David Felmley.
Chicago	Newbury.....	1887	Free.	Gen....	6,457	William F. Poole.
Freeport	Young Men's.....	1884			1,000	W. W. Smith.
Galesburg	Young Men's Christian Association	1887		YMCA..	1,000	
Griggsville	Griggsville.....	1887	Free.	Gen....	1,000	John S. Felmley.
Lombard	Lombard Free Library.....	1882	Free.	Gen....	1,210	J. T. Reade.
Maroa	Maroa Library Association.	1870	Sub.	Gen....	1,100	George L. Crocker.
Morris	Morris Public.....	1881			1,693	C. H. French.
Oregon	Oregon Public.....	1872	Free.	Gen....	1,600	C. D. Etmyre, sec'y.
Ravenswood	Ravenswood Public.....	1880	Free.	Gen....	1,150	Hugh R. Samuels.
Sandwich	Sandwich.....	1870			1,000	D. M. Marsh.
Springfield	Young Men's Christian Association	1873	Free.	YMCA..	1,000	C. W. Freeman, sec'y.
INDIANA.						
Oldenburgh	Library of the Sisters of St. Francis			Sch....	1,800	
Warsaw	Public School.....	1885	Free.	Sch....	1,165	Thomas J. Sanders.
IOWA.						
Indianola	Indianola Public.....	1884	Free.	Gen....	1,243	Miss H. Babb.
Davenport	Davenport Turner.....	1868		Gen....	1,533	E. Geisler.
KANSAS.						
Hiawatha	Morrill Public.....	1882	Free.	Gen....	2,500	Miss R. D. Kiner.
Newton	Newton Free.....	1885	Free.	Gen....	1,033	L. MacAlpine.
Peabody	Peabody Public.....	1875	Free.	Gen....	1,871	Emma F. Christ.
Topeka	Topeka Free Public.....	1871	Free.	Gen....	7,659	Olin S. Davis.
KENTUCKY.						
Bowling Gr'n.	Kentucky State Board of Health.	1878	Free.		1,000	J. M. McCormack.
LOUISIANA.						
New Orleans.	HOWARD MEMORIAL.....	1888	Free.	Gen....	10,000	C. A. Nelson.
New Orleans.	Chamber of Commerce.....	1835			1,250	D. L. Mitchel.
MAINE.						
Augusta	Maine Board of Health.....	1855		Sci....	1,162	Z. A. Gilbert, sec'y.
Belfast	Belfast Free Public.....	1887	Free.	Gen....	1,000	Miss E. M. Pond.
Biddeford	Biddeford Circulating Library...	1874	Sub.	Circ...	1,000	Miss F. M. Adams.
Brunswick	Denison Circulating.....	1867			2,000	Madge E. Dunning.
Bucksport	Buck Memorial.....	1887			1,800	Alice B. Gardner.
Oxford	Freeland Holmes.....	1873	Free.	Gen....	1,181	George H. Jones.
East Sumner.	Invincible Lodge.....	1884			1,010	H. W. Bonney.

PLACE.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	Founded.	Free or Subscrip.	Class.	No. Vol.	LIBRARIAN OR REPORTING OFFICER.
ME. — Con.						
Norway	Norway Public	1885			1,300	Lillian Frost.
Woodford's ..	Deering Public	1870			1,270	George C. Codman.
MASS.						
Amesbury ..	Kelly's Circulating	1868			2,450	Edward L. Kelley.
Ashfield	Ashfield Library Association	1868	Sub. Gen.		2,550	Julia A. Williams.
Barre	Barre Town	1857	Free. Gen.		3,034	Miss M. E. Lane.
Belchertown ..	Clapp Memorial	1887	Free. Gen.		2,600	Miss Lydia A. Barton.
Boston	Boston Scientific Society	1880	Sci.		1,500	C. A. Stearns.
Boston	Boston Turnverein	1854			3,240	G. Evers.
Boston	Payne & Co.'s	1869			2,200	H. B. Payne.
Boston	Soc. to Encourage Stud. at Home				1,775	
Boston	Woman's Industrial and Educ. Un.		Free. Gen.		1,000	Emily Wilder Leavitt.
Brockton	Phoenix	1878			2,209	G. C. Holmes.
Cottage City ..	Library Association	1883	Free. Gen.		1,000	A. F. Hamblin.
Dedham	Dedham Historical Society	1862			1,250	John H. Burdakin.
Georgetown ..	Peabody Library	1869	Free. Gen.		6,431	Hy. M. Nelson, ass. lib.
Gloucester ..	Sawyer Free	1854	Free. Gen.		7,000	Helen Stevens.
Harwich	Brooks' Free	1881	Free. Gen.		5,000	Tamesin Brooks.
Holyoke	Teachers' Professional	1879			1,025	H. B. Lawrence.
Hopedale	Hopedale Public	1886	Free. Gen.		1,500	W. N. Goddard, sec'y.
Littleton	Reuben Hoar Public	1887	Free. Gen.		2,236	Miss S. F. White.
Mattapoisett ..	Mattapoisett Public	1881	Free. Gen.		1,306	Dora P. Colson.
Maynard	Maynard Public	1881	Free. Gen.		2,678	Mrs. Sarah F. Nyman.
Merrick	West Springfield Y. M. C. A.	1881	YMCA.		2,078	George W. Perin.
Newburyport ..	Lunt Circulating	1880			2,000	Hannah E. Lunt.
Norton	Norton Public	1886	Free. Gen.		1,000	A. M. Round, sec'y.
N. Cambridge ..	Smith Circulating	1875			1,200	O. E. Smith.
N. Middlebo. ..	Pratt Free School	1865	Free. Sch.		1,000	C. S. Jackson.
Orleans	Snow Library	1877	Free. Gen.		1,637	Addie B. Smith.
Plymouth	Plymouth County Law Library		Free. Law		1,750	Arthur Lord.
Randolph	Ladies'	1856			1,118	Mrs. Edgar Howard.
Royalston	Raymond Public	1874	Free. Gen.		1,067	Miss L. W. Chase.
So. Abington ..	Public Library					
Scituate	Old Colony	1876	Free. Gen.		1,000	Mrs. E. H. Bonney.
Turner's Falls ..	Montague Branch		Free. Gen.		1,500	Nathaniel Gilmor.
Wellfleet	Workers' Circulating	1874			1,564	E. T. Kemp.
Wenham	Wenham Public	1885	Free. Gen.		1,000	Abbott Johnson.
West Acton	Citizens'	1883			1,016	Dora J. Hoar.
West Medford ..	Village Improvement Society	1886			1,500	Edward Brooke.
West Newton ..	Newton Athenæum	1849	Free. Gen.		5,323	Helen Wheeler.
Worcester	Browning Circulating				1,816	L. H. Browning.
Worcester	Fisher's Circulating Library	1870	Sub. Circ.		3,800	Charles H. Fisher.
Worcester	South End Circulating Library	1880	Sub. Circ.		1,300	Mrs. J. N. Martin.
MICHIGAN.						
Adrian	Madison Township		Free. Gen.		1,500	R. A. Woolsey.
Birmingham ..	Ladies'	1878			1,452	M. Baldwin.
Detroit	Detroit Medical and L. Assoc	1876			2,000	W. D. Sprague, M.D.
Detroit	Good Samaritan	1887	Free.		1,076	James Holdsworth.
Grand Rapids ..	Grand Rapids Law	1886	Law		3,500	Lincoln B. Livingston.
Northville	Union School		Free. Sch.		1,000	G. W. Loomis.
Pontiac	Ladies'	1882			1,124	Miss Mary McNiff.
Port Huron	Port Huron Public	1866	Free. Gen.		1,390	Mrs. Manwaring.
Ridgeway	Hall	1887			1,000	Frank J. Temple.
St. Clair	Ladies' Library Association	1869	Sub. Gen.		1,355	Miss Hetty Cornell
West Detroit ..	Y. M. C. A., Railroad Dep't.	1876			1,107	W. R. Perkins.
MINNESOTA.						
Sauk Centre ..	Bryant	1875	Free. Gen.		1,000	L. G. Allen.

PLACE.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	Founded.	Free or Subscrip.	Class.	No. Vol.	LIBRARIAN OR REPORTING OFFICER.
MISSOURI.						
Brunswick...	Brunswick.....	1875	.....	Gen....	1,000	Tyson S. Dines.
Hannibal....	Hannibal Public.....	1886	.....	.....	2,150	Robert Elliot.
Jefferson City	MISSOURI STATE LAW.....	1821	Free.	Law....	30,000	Nathan C. Couns.
Kansas City	KANSAS CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY..	1876	Free.	Gen....	14,000	Miss Carrie W. Whitney.
St. Louis....	Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri.	1821	.....	Masonic.	2,000	John D. Viniell.
St. Louis....	R. C. Diocesan Library.....	1867	Free.	Theol..	7,000	I. I. Hennessy.
St. Louis....	St. John's Parochial Library...	1860	Sub.	Social..	1,200	J. A. Quigley, sec'y.
St. Louis....	St. Louis Turnverein.....	1858	.....	.....	4,500	M. F. Wiechmann.
Springfield..	Fairbanks and Shipman's Circulating Library.....	1886	Sub.	Circ....	3,200	Fairbanks and Shipman.
MONT. TY.						
Helena.....	Helena Free Public Library.....	1886	Sub.	Gen....	2,400	Charles H. Snell.
NEBRASKA.						
Lincoln.....	State Historical Society.....	1883	.....	Hist....	1,000	George E. Howard.
North Platte.	Union Pacific Railway Employees	1882	.....	.....	.....	Walter W. Conklin.
Omaha.....	Young Men's Christian Association	1868	.....	YMCA..	1,100	A. D. Schermerhorn.
NEVADA.						
Wadsworth..	Engineers' and Mechanics' Lib..	1879	Sub.	Sci.....	2,000	Miss Laura E. Angus.
Carlin.....	Carlin.....	1873	.....	.....	1,760	W. H. Perry, sec'y.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.						
Concord.....	N. H. State Board of Agriculture	1870	Free.	.....	1,000	N. J. Batchelder, sec'y.
Greenville..	Greenville Town.....	1878	Free.	Gen....	1,060	Bertha J. Peabody.
Rumney.....	Rumney Public.....	1877	Free.	Gen....	1,600	Miss C. W. Merrill.
Stark.....	Stark Public.....	1876	Free.	Gen....	1,450	Electa M. Pike.
Suncook.....	Pentagon Circulating.....	1875	.....	.....	1,200	Joseph Wilkins.
Tilton.....	Tilton and Northfield Public...	1887	Free.	Gen....	2,300	L. F. Batchelder.
NEW JERSEY.						
Camden.....	North Baptist Church Library...	1886	.....	Social..	1,863	Harry L. Cheney.
Newark.....	Essex County Bar.....	1880	.....	Law....	1,780	Wm. H. Emerson, Jr.
N. Brunswick	New Brunswick Free Circulating.	1883	Free.	Gen....	4,325	Miss Grace H. See.
Plainfield....	Plainfield Public.....	1881	Free.	Gen....	6,757	.....
Princeton...	E. M. Museum.....	1874	Free.	Sci.....	3,000	Wm. Libbey, Jr., dir'r.
NEW YORK.						
Albany.....	N. Y. State Agricultural Society.	1832	Free.	.....	3,800	J. S. Woodward, sec'y.
Albany.....	Public High School Library.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. W. Cole.
Albany.....	Railway Y. M. C. A.....	1880	.....	YMCA..	1,250	L. F. Fish.
Alexandria B.	Young Men's Christian Association	1879	.....	YMCA..	1,304	S. E. Simpson.
Brooklyn....	Pratt Institute.....	1887	Free.	Gen....	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	Merchants' Exchange.....	1882	.....	.....	1,500	Wm. Thurston.
Cazenovia...	Cazenovia Public.....	1886	.....	.....	1,450	M. Louisa Pulford.
Cold Spring..	Young Men's Christian Association	1883	.....	YMCA..	2,500	Wm. A. Wood, sec'y.
Cortland....	Library Association of Cortland..	1884	.....	.....	1,370	Mary E. Hubbard.
Fordham.....	ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE LIBRARY...	1846	.....	Coll....	24,000	M. Flynn, S. J.
Garden City..	L. of the Cath. of the Incarnation	1877	Free.	.....	2,200	Rev. T. S. Drowne.
Huntingdon..	Union School.....	1858	Free.	Sch....	1,000	C. J. Jennings.
Ilion.....	Ilion Public.....	1886	Free.	Gen....	6,200	Miss F. E. Avery.
Mount Vernon	Mount Vernon.....	1887	.....	.....	1,800	Miss Jennie E. Colville.
Moravia.....	Powers.....	1880	.....	.....	3,595	Louisa Fitts.
Newburg Isl.	Young Men's Christian Association	1881	.....	YMCA..	1,600	Wm. H. Sallman.

PLACE.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	Founded.	Free or Subscrip.	Class.	No. Vol.	LIBRARIAN OR REPORTING OFFICER.
N. Y.—Con.						
New York...	Aguilar Free Library.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Henry T. Drowne.
New York...	American Ethnological Society...	1842	.....	Sci.....	1,200	Frank S. Garden.
New York...	N. Y. Board of Trade and Transp.	1873	.....	.....	1,000	Edgar Loewi.
New York...	Gesellschaft Harmonie.....	1860	.....	.....	11,800	Miss Anna P. Johnson.
New York...	N. Y. Labor Lyceum.....	1885	Free.	.....	1,200	Herman G. Carter.
New York...	MASONIC GRAND LODGE.....	1870	.....	Masonic.	10,302	Jos. L. Scherer, sec'y.
New York...	Mount Sinai Hospital.....	1853	Free.	Gen.....	3,700	John Williams.
New York...	Seaman's (Floating Chapel)....	1869	Free.	.....	1,200	.....
New York...	Y. M. C. A., Bowery Branch....	1872	.....	YMCA..	1,023	.....
New York...	Y. M. C. A., Harlem Branch....	1868	.....	YMCA..	2,502	.....
New York...	Young Men's Institute.....	1885	.....	.....	1,034	H. P. Anderson.
Oswego....	Oswego Free.....	.....	Free.	Gen.....	5,000	Mrs. J. B. Worthington.
Port Henry..	Sherman Free.....	1886	Free.	Gen.....	2,300	Miss Dora H. Foster.
Rondout....	Ulster Acad. and Sch. Dist. No. 2	1870	Free.	Sch....	1,051	John A. Weber.
Skaneateles..	Skaneateles.....	1877	.....	.....	5,714	Lydia A. Cobane.
Watertown..	Young Men's Christian Association	1870	.....	YMCA..	1,200	Charles E. Hurlburt.
Willets Point.	Engineer Sch. of Application, USA	1886	Free.	Gar....	1,895	Lt. S.W. Roessler, USA.
N. CAROLINA.						
Charlotte....	Charlotte Law.....	1884	.....	Law....	4,000	John H. Lillycrop.
OHIO.						
Canton.....	Canton Public Lib. Association..	1884	Free.	Gen....	2,397	Miss Mary P. Martin.
Cuyahoga...	Cuyahoga Falls Lib. Association.	1883	Free.	Gen....	2,200	Mary Paul
Garrettsville..	Public School.....	1881	Free.	Sch....	1,057	J. J. Jackson.
London.....	London Public.....	1878	.....	.....	1,000	Elizabeth Maxey.
Sidney.....	Sidney Public.....	1869	Free.	Gen....	1,500	William C. Wyman.
Up. Sandusky	Harris Lib. of M. E. Church....	1886	.....	.....	1,387	Miss Lisa Maffett.
Wauseon....	Citizens'.....	1875	.....	.....	1,160	Miss Vrona Garrett.
Wellington..	Wellington Township Library...	1885	.....	Gen....	3,000	R. H. Kinnison, sec'y.
OREGON.						
Salem.....	Salem Masonic Library.....	1879	Free.	Masonic.	1,558	F. J. Babcock.
PENN.						
Altoona.....	Altoona.....	1860	.....	.....	6,315	W. C. Leet, sec'y.
Harrisburg..	Dauphin County Law.....	1865	.....	Law....	2,000	Jacob F. Snyder.
Mercersburg..	Library of the Washington Irving Literary Society.....	1873	Free.	Gen....	1,383	S. H. Lane.
Newcastle...	Young Men's Christian Association	1886	.....	.....	2,000	John C. Jackson.
Philadelphia..	Eastburn's Mariner's.....	.....	Free.	Gen....	1,000	Hugh McFarlane.
Philadelphia..	Irish Library of the Cathedral Total Abstinence Society....	1873	.....	Irish....	1,800	John H. Campbell, pres't.
Philadelphia..	Library of the Union League....	1863	.....	Social...	5,000	Samuel B. Huey, sec'y.
Philadelphia..	Union League of Philadelphia...	1862	.....	.....	3,744	Samuel B. Huey, sec'y.
Philadelphia..	WILSON'S CIRCULATING.....	1875	.....	.....	32,300	W. C. Wilson.
Scranton....	Young Men's Christian Association	1868	.....	YMCA..	3,000	Thomas T. Horney.
Sharon.....	Public School.....	1877	Free.	Sch....	1,100	J. W. Cannon.
Tacony, Phila	Disston.....	1884	.....	.....	1,471	Joseph C. Luffberry.
Tarentum...	Odd Fellows'.....	1872	.....	.....	1,000	J. B. Reed.
Titusville...	Young Men's Christian Association	1877	.....	.....	3,700	William R. Hunter.
Wilkesbarre..	Osterhout Free.....	1887	Free.	Gen....	2,500	Hannah P. James.
RHODE ISL.						
Apponaug...	Free Library.....	1885	Free.	Gen....	1,000	Dr. J. B. Hanaford.
Block Island.	Block Island Free.....	1875	Free.	Gen....	2,700	Oliver D. Mitchell.

PLACE.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	Founded.	Free or Subscrip.	Class.	No. Vol.	LIBRARIAN OR REPORTING OFFICER.
R. I.—Con.						
Crompton ...	Free Library	1877	Free.	Gen....	3,091	
E. Providence	Watchemocket Free Public	1886	Free.	Gen....	1,525	S. Ida Rhodes.
Newport ...	Odd Fellows'	1868	.....	Masonic.	4,000	L. A. Hawthorn.
Pine Hill ...	Manton Free of Exeter	1881	Free.	Gen....	1,154	Nettie C. Lewis.
Pontiac ...	Pontiac Free	1884	Free.	Gen....	1,284	George R. Carr.
Providence ..	Grand Lodge Library	1792	Free.	Masonic.	1,500	Edwin Baker.
Slatersville ..	Slatersville	1848	.....	.....	1,100	Archie M. Clarke.
Warwick ...	Apponaug Free	1886	Free.	Gen....	1,073	J. Quincy Adams.
Warwick ...	Old Warwick	1835	Free.	Gen....	1,700	Mrs. Alice D. Greene.
S. CAROLINA.						
Charleston ..	Young Men's Christian Association	1854	.....	YMCA..	1,000	A. T. Jamison.
TENNESSEE.						
Nashville ...	Howard	1885	Free.	Gen....	7,500	Joseph S. Carels.
TEXAS.						
Brackettville.	Post Library, Fort Clark .....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	Charles H. Bilharz.
VERMONT.						
Brookfield ...	Brookfield	1792	.....	.....	1,500	Cassius Peck.
Grafton ...	Grafton Public	1858	Free.	Gen....	1,371	S. W. Goodridge.
Montpelier ..	Montpelier Public	1886	.....	.....	4,000	J. C. Houghton, sec'y.
Pittsford ...	McClure	1838	.....	.....	2,000	Miss Ida J. Shaw.
Rutland ...	Rutland Free	1886	Free.	Gen....	4,085	Julia P. Humphrey.
Stowe	Stowe Free	1856	Free.	Gen....	1,200	L. C. Moody, sec'y.
VIRGINIA.						
Roanoke ...	Young Men's Christian Association	1884	.....	.....	1,000	J. I. Goodman, sec'y.
Wytheville ..	Virginia State Law	1872	Free.	Law....	1,000	W. G. Repass.
WISCONSIN.						
Ahnapee ...	Ahnapee	1885	.....	.....	1,000	M. T. Parker.
Edgerton ...	Public School	1868	Free.	Sch....	1,250	F. C. Sherman.
Nat'l Home ..	Nat. Soldiers' Home, NW. Branch	1869	.....	.....	4,633	Wm. W. Coleman.
Neenah ...	Neenah Public	1884	Free.	Gen....	1,842	Louisa Lockmann.
Ripon	Ripon Public .....	.....	.....	.....	1,040	J. E. Brayton.
WYOMING TERRITORY.						
Cheyenne ...	Laramie County Public	1887	Free.	Gen....	1,200	F. B. Sheldon, sec'y.
Evanstown ..	Temple of Honor	1885	Free.	.....	1,257	Ellen Morganson.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

When Congress, frightened at the apparently unlimited cost of the old plans, dismissed Mr. Smithmeyer, and placed the future of the building in charge of the engineers of the army, they called for new plans which would be limited to an expenditure of \$4,000,000, plus what had already been expended or appropriated.

LIBRARIAN SPOFFORD'S POINTS.

Mr. Spofford, at General Casey's request, drew up the following "points" as a guide to the preparation of the new plans:

"(1) The number of volumes which should be provided for in the structure should be not less than one million and a half. This estimate is based upon the actual average increase of the library and its various collections for the past ten years. In January, 1878, there were only 331,118 volumes; in January, 1888, the count showed 596,957 volumes, besides 200,000 pamphlets, and an uncounted quantity of works of the graphic arts, etc., received as copyright publications. The annual accessions thus being about 27,000 volumes, thirty years would bring an increase of 810,000 volumes, which, added to the present library, would bring the collections up to 1,400,000 volumes in 1918, or thirty years from this time.

"At the same time, as the library will ultimately require for its proper accommodation every foot of space embraced in the original plan adopted by Congress in 1886, *i. e.*, a building measuring 460 feet by 310 feet, it is greatly to be desired that the structure now authorized by the amended law should be constructed upon lines so far in harmony with the original plan as to admit of finally carrying it out in its full extent. An edifice planned with due foresight should be capable of extensions in the future, without marring its symmetry or entailing costly demolition and reconstruction.

"(2) The method of shelving for the books should combine the alcove system with the stack system, the former being employed in the reading-room, as far more sightly and ornamental, and the stacks in those parts of the structure not open to the public.

"(3) The public reading-room should be large enough to accommodate one hundred and fifty readers. It should be circular or octagonal in form, so that all parts of it may be commanded from the librarian's desks in the centre, and it should be located as near the centre of the structure as possible in order to reduce to a minimum the space to be traversed and the time required to produce books for library service from every part of the building. The centre of the rotunda or reading-room should be furnished with a massive circular desk or platform for the library attendants, and here should be placed the card catalogue of the library in a series of cases facing inwards. Around the exterior of this should be arranged on slightly lower tables or cases the

printed catalogues and more important books of reference for the constant use of readers.

"At least half of the floor space in the reading-room should be furnished with readers' desks, or small tables, ranged in rows at suitable distances, and screened by light partitions or curtains hung on wires. The remainder of the rotunda (with ample space for ingress and egress in eight different directions to the outlying portions of the building) should be provided with large tables and cases for handling and consulting volumes of newspapers, galleries of art, and other heavy books. The dimensions of this public reading-room, allowing 3 by 4 feet of space for each reader's table, adequate room for the central catalogue system and official attendance and superintendence, with ample spaces for access, and for the large tables and newspaper cases for reference, should be at least 100 feet diameter.

"The walls of this public reading-room, lighted by a glass dome, should be lined with books from floor to ceiling; and it is suggested that the æsthetic effects most in harmony with the place and its object will be better realized by surrounding the readers with tier above tier of volumes, in rich and variegated bindings, than by any attempt at ornate architectural display, other than such floriated iron ornament as may relieve the spaces, leaving the more decorative treatment in white marble for the corridors and grand staircase.

"(4) There should be at least six private reading-rooms for the use of members of Congress, officials, and special students, each measuring about 16 by 14 feet, or equivalent space.

"(5) For the librarian, an office-room (which may also be used for a committee-room), 18 feet by 30 (or equivalent), should be located immediately west (or northwest) of the reading-room, at the left of the main entrance thereto.

"A room for catalogue work, as large as 25 by 35 feet, or equivalent, should be provided south west of the reading-room, and in close contiguity thereto.

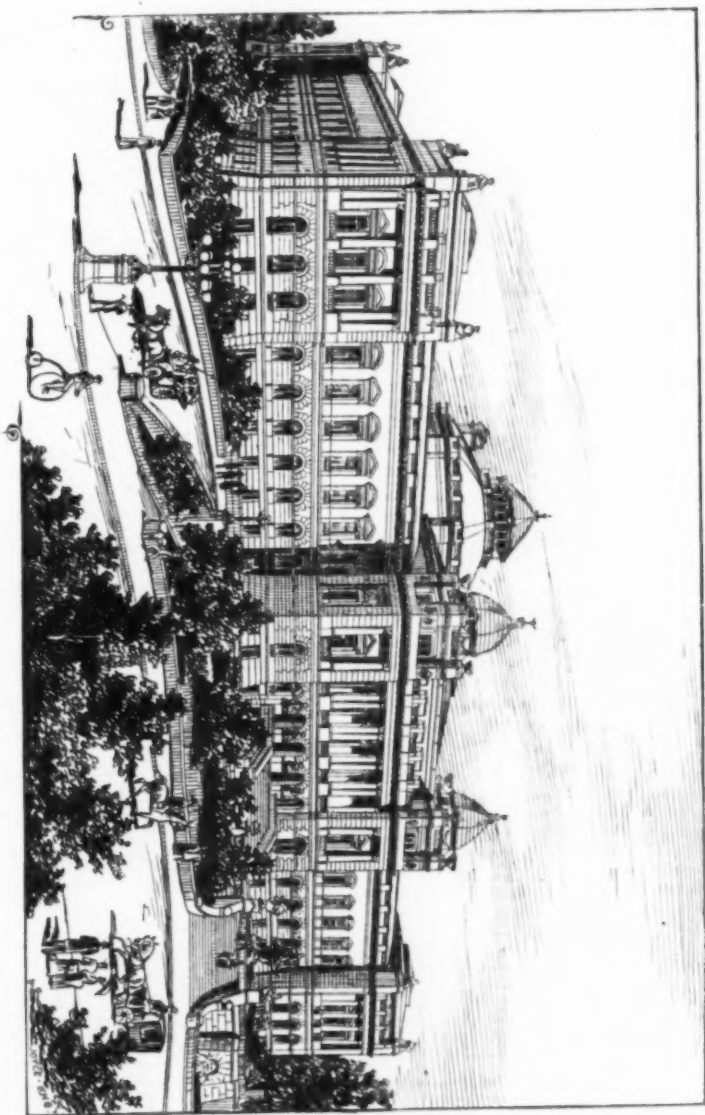
"(6) A copyright record room, at least 40 feet long by 25 wide, is also required to accommodate the quota of 8 to 10 clerks, with the cases of copyright ledgers and system of index drawers.

"A lavatory for readers (one for each sex), two for library assistants, and one for Congressmen and officials, will be needed. Also two small bath-rooms and two cloak-rooms, adequate for a staff of 30 to 40 assistants of both sexes, and a hat and coat room for readers, immediately adjacent to the inside entrance to the reading-room, with a ladies' retiring and cloak room, and two water-closets.

"All rooms specified in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6 should be located on the main floor (first story) of the library building.

"(7) Two bindery rooms, of about 25 by 40 feet each, should be provided in the basement story.

"(8) Two to four packing and receiving rooms,



THE PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY BUILDING.
(\$1,000,000 Plan—General Design.)

about 25 by 40 feet each, will also be required in the basement, besides a considerable space for miscellaneous storage.

"(9) The largest room, or suite of rooms, in the building (except the reading-room) will be required for the library of the Smithsonian Institution. This will have to be located on the second floor, and the floor-space required will not be less than 3000 square feet.

"(10) A large room for the Toner collection of books, about 60 by 35 or 40 feet, will be required.

"(11) A special room devoted to the collection of Washingtoniana, about 35 feet by 20, on the second floor.

"(12) A large room or series of rooms for bound volumes of newspapers will be required—one on the first floor, about 60 by 35 feet, and the others, of larger extent, in the basement.

"(13) A periodical-room, for current unbound files of newspapers, magazines, and other serials, is required, which may be long and narrow in shape, covering a floor space of, say, 2000 feet, on the first floor.

"(14) A map-room of large dimensions on the second story, to measure at least 80 feet by 35, or an equivalent.

"(15) An art gallery has always been contemplated, for the arrangement and exhibition of the many thousands of objects of graphic art and the arts of design now buried in immense piles in the basement of the Capitol and elsewhere in the library. This should be a fine and imposing room, of some 300 feet in length by about 50 feet in width. In the reduced structure, however, now to be erected, this must be curtailed to perhaps half these dimensions, and it should be located in the second story.

"Such portions of the remaining space on each floor of the structure as are not occupied by the rooms already specified, or by corridors, passages, staircases, and lifts or elevators, to be devoted to the shelving of books on the stack system, which is found to be the best for economical storage."

GEN. CASEY'S REPORT.

In his report to Congress (Mis. Doc. No. 12), General Casey submits three sets of plans. I. For a new building, planned as far as possible to utilize the work already done, which could be erected for \$4,200,000. II. The plans for the building as drawn by J. L. Smithmeyer, approved by Congress, April 15, 1886, and disapproved by the same in the new act of October 2, 1888. III. A modification of Smithmeyer's plans, so arranged as to give a building of the same proportions, which could be constructed according to the new estimates for \$6,003,140. Between the first and last of these plans, Congress must decide, but all present indications point to the selection of the latter.

The principal advantage of the original over the modified plan is not so much that it provides for a larger building, as that its capacity can be greatly increased in future years, while the modi-

fied design contemplates no such provisions for the future.

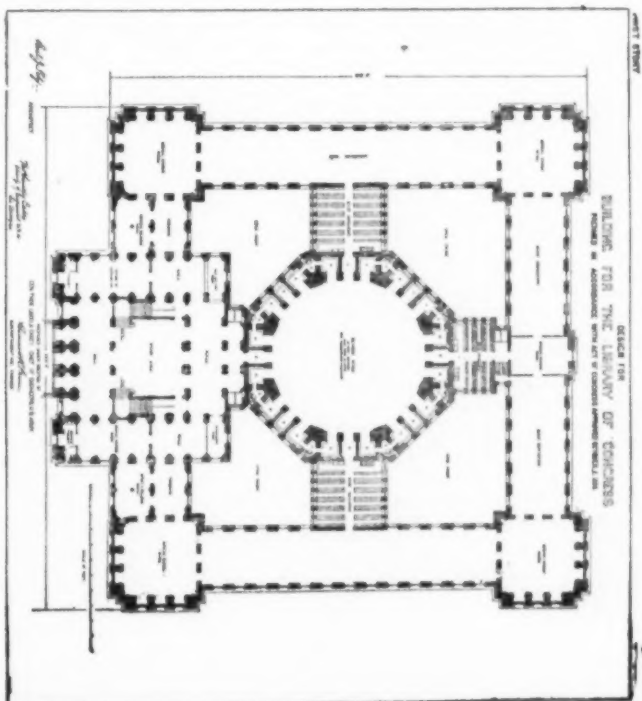
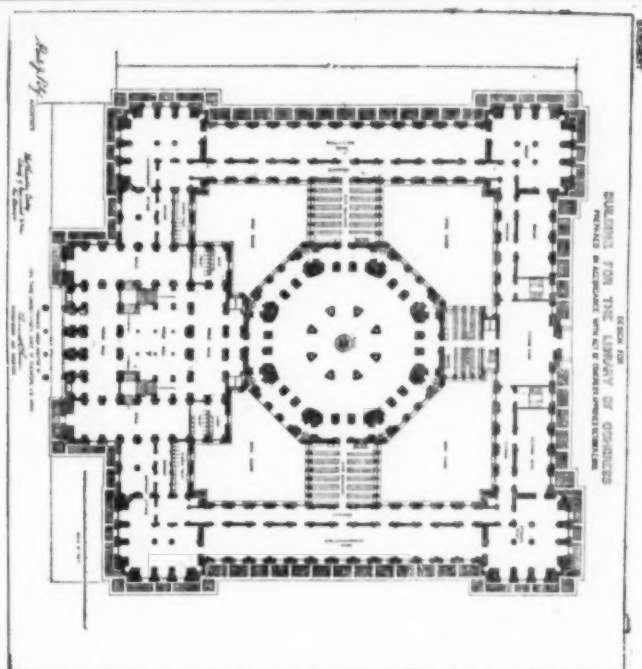
THE SIX MILLION DOLLAR PLAN.

After describing the modified plans, he says in his report, "In producing this new plan, adopted by Congress as a basis, and at a fixed total cost, it was necessary at the outset to make for the first time a careful and detailed estimate of the cost, of the principal parts at least, of the original plan, omitting the parts not to be incorporated in the new one. Thus incidentally the original plan has been carefully restudied and so modified as to simplify the arrangement of book-magazines, omit all of the crowded space in the body of the plan, and materially reduce the cost. The total cost of a building erected substantially in accordance with the plans herewith marked D,¹ would be \$6,003,140, estimated in the same manner as above for the new plan, but allowing for a somewhat more highly finished interior."

The original plan as adopted by Congress contemplated four octagonal projections from the main central building. These General Casey omitted from his estimates, as well as the northwest, northeast, southwest, and southeast magazines. "These changes," says the report, "would do away with the crowded arrangement of book-magazines in the courts—darkening each other and converting the courts into wells—and give, instead of ten small courts or wells, four large court-yards, open, light, and airy, and which may at any future time, if necessary, be occupied by low pyramidal book magazines, connected with the reading-room and constructed so as not to obstruct to any serious extent the light and air to the main walls. As represented in this set of plans, the books would at first occupy only the alcoves in the reading-room and the stacks in the magazines adjoining it north, south, and east."

"The full capacity of these spaces is alone 1,608,000 volumes, and they would accommodate the growing library for a period of thirty-four years from this time. Occupying in future the first and second stories of the north, east, and south curtains with alcoves and stacks, the capacity would be increased to 3,537,000 volumes, lasting ninety-eight years. Adding the courtyard magazines above described, the capacity would be again increased to 4,632,000 volumes, which would not be reached until the lapse of 134 years. Until required by the library proper, the available floor space for use of the Government other than the library would be about 43,000 square feet. The building constructed by this plan would occupy and utilize the excavation, concrete foundation, and drainage system already provided, and would be completed in about eight years."

¹ This has reference to the front elevation, printed in this number of the JOURNAL. The outside plans in the new drawings are so slightly changed, with the exception of the shortening of the "curtains" that it has seemed unnecessary to give both the old and new elevations.



THE PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY BUILDING.
(\$4,000,000 Plan—Basement and Main Floor.)

THE FOUR MILLION DOLLAR PLANS.

In directing the preparations of the plans which would bring the cost of the building within the \$4,000,000 limit, General Casey's object was to save time, to utilize as far as practicable the work already done by the Government upon the site of the building, and to use as a basis the general design, and especially the utilitarian arrangements embodied in the old plan which Congress had adopted after some years of consideration through the several committees having had charge of the subject. The same style of architecture is retained, and also the number and height of stories, the general arrangement and relative location of reading-rooms, book-magazines, and rooms for exhibits, administration, and other library work, as in the original plan. The tially unaltered from the old plan, while the centre building and the reading-rooms are essentially reduced, and much more of the space in the middle of the plan omitted.

The new extreme outside dimensions of the building, not including the projection of the centre building, on the west front, are 333 feet north and south by 318 feet 3 inches east and west, while those of the old design were respectively 463 feet 11½ inches by 332 feet 9 inches. This reduction in the dimensions of the building from what was originally intended will, of necessity, do away with any extra space or courts in the interior, so that, as previously stated, there is no provision in the modified plan for any future addition to the capacity of the structure. The only possible addition would be a wing or projection to the exterior. A glance at the plans would be sufficient to show that this could not be done without marring to a great degree the architectural symmetry of the building. The plans for this building, which were prepared by Mr. P. J. Pelz,¹ who was engaged in the preparation of the original plans, have been submitted to the Secretaries of War and Interior, and when approved by them Gen. Casey will proceed with the construction of the building unless Congress in the meantime, having become satisfied by the Chief Engineer's estimates that the building can be constructed practically as originally planned, without costing a fabulous or unreasonable sum, should authorize him to construct a library building which would answer all future as well as present needs. The \$4,000,000 building will occupy and utilize a considerable part of the cellar excavation and drainage system, all of the concrete foundations for the rotunda, and the centre building of the west front, and also minor parts of the same for curtains of the west front, already prepared for the original building. The front walls will be of light-colored granite, and the remainder of the building chiefly of brick and iron — fireproof construction throughout — a small quantity only of plain cut granite being used in the court-yard walls. The construction

¹ These are the plans given in this number of the *JOURNAL*, which do not correspond with the cut of front elevation. The difference is chiefly in length of the rooms parallel with the front.

of the building is to be solid and substantial and generally plain in the interior, excepting the rotunda or reading-room and the main stair-hall or vestibule, which will be suitably enriched in marble, iron, and stucco. In the preparation of the plans and estimates special pains were taken to secure the largest and most appropriate building for the purposes of the Library of Congress that the limit of cost will permit, without sacrificing the dignified and monumental character demanded by its object and location. To this end the exterior retains the same degree of finish that was contemplated in the old design, while the interior enrichment is to be confined almost entirely to the main stair-hall and rotunda. The arrangement, dimensions, and general character of the design are also in harmony with the suggestions of Librarian Spofford, contained in a letter of November 13, 1888, in response to one sent him by Gen. Casey. An appropriation of \$1,000,000 is asked for use in the spring of 1889.

Book alcoves, stacks, and shelving are provided for 1,168,000 volumes, occupying the reading-room, three magazines adjoining the second story and the east front. At the present rate of growth of the library, 30,000 volumes a year, this shelving would be filled in about nineteen years, or about thirteen years after the completion of the building, the construction of which will occupy some six years. The remaining space not absolutely required for administration and for display of engravings, maps, current periodicals, etc., will accommodate 1,047,000 volumes more, making an ultimate total capacity of 2,215,000 volumes. This space would be filled in about fifty-four years from the present time. Meantime the surplus space, amounting to probably 26,000 square feet of floor, might be occupied for other offices of the Government. As required by law, these plans were made for a building complete and entire in design and arrangement, and therefore incapable of economical enlargement. Its cost, as limited by law, will be \$4,000,000, increased by the available balance of the previous appropriation, which is estimated to be \$200,000, or a grand total cost of \$4,200,000.

SUMMARY.

A building constructed upon the original plan adopted by Congress (slightly modified as described above) will cost \$6,000,000; will accommodate at first 1,608,000 volumes; will furnish at first extra space of 43,000 square feet; will accommodate ultimately 3,537,000 volumes, and will be filled with books in ninety-six years, and with the court-yard additions, which can be made as described, to extend the capacity to 4,632,000 volumes, in 134 years.

A building constructed on the reduced plan, in compliance with the act of October 2, 1888, will cost \$4,200,000; will accommodate at first 1,168,000 volumes; will furnish at first extra space of 26,000 square feet; will accommodate ultimately 2,215,000 volumes, and will be filled with books in fifty-four years, but will not permit of any addition except at the expense of architectural effect.

THE ST. LOUIS MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

WHEN the present issue of the JOURNAL reaches its readers, the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association will be in full occupancy of its new building. The work of removing from the temporary quarters inhabited during the two years spent in demolishing the old library building, and erecting upon its site the new, was begun upon the 1st of December last, with the expectation that the opening of the New Year would also witness the opening of the new rooms in which the library begins the forty-third year of its existence, under conditions and auspices that insure to its future a degree of prosperity and usefulness but vaguely shadowed forth even by the continuous success that has marked its past history.

On December 30, 1846, as the result of conversations between individuals, previously held, eight gentlemen met at evening in the counting-room of Tevis, Scott & Tevis, on Main Street. They were Peter Powell, Robert K. Woods, John F. Franklin, R. P. Perry, Wm. P. Scott, John Halsall, John C. Tevis, all merchants, and Col. A. B. Chambers, editor of the *Missouri Republican*.

They resolved "that it is deemed expedient by the merchants of this city to found a Mercantile Library Association," and appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws. So the institution was born. Its growth was vigorous and steady, and, like the life of a human being, may be divided into three periods of infancy, youth and manhood. The infancy of the new enterprise may be said to have ceased when, in April, 1847, the library was first opened to its members in rented rooms on Main Street.

Its youth was marked by a continued increase that necessitated a removal to larger rooms which, in turn, soon proved too small, when efforts were begun to provide a building for the separate use of the library. On May 2 1851, a Mercantile Library Hall Company was organized, with a capital of \$50,000, divided into shares of \$10.00 each; the present lot was purchased and a building erected, which, it was then supposed, would afford the library a sufficient home for all time. With the opening of this building the manhood of the Association may be said to have begun. How earnest and successful have been the efforts of that manhood is shown in the facts that the stocks of the Hall Company, partly by purchase and partly by donation, passed entirely into the hands of the Library Association, which became the sole owner of the property, and that when, in January, 1871, the Association met to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation (it being only the 16th year of the occupancy of its building), Mr. James E. Yeatman, its first President, in his address, alluded to the then inadequacy of the library-rooms and recommended the inauguration of steps towards the providing of a new building better adapted to the needs of the library.



THE ST. LOUIS MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

(New Building—Library Floor at Top.)

Up to this period a large concert hall (the largest and finest then in the city) had proved an important source of revenue, but as other halls, readier of access, were built, this revenue dwindled away. A fire that occurred in the close neighborhood called general attention to the fact that the building was in no sense fire-proof, and that the entire loss of its treasures—some of them irreplaceable—was a constantly threatening danger. Year after year, in every annual report, the President of the Association urged the importance of safer and more commodious accommodations, and various plans for securing a new location and a new building were, from year to year, suggested. It was not, however, until 1884, during the presidency of Mr. Robert S. Brookings, that a practicable plan was proposed and adopted by the Association. It is best explained in his own words by an extract from his report read to the annual meeting of the Association, January 13, 1885. After repeating the story told through fifteen successive years, of the deficiencies of the building then occupied, he says: "Although it could be remodelled, we have deemed it unwise to make the necessary expenditure in that direction without first making a determined effort to erect a new fire-proof building on our present site. The revenue derived from such a building as we have in view would place the Association upon a solid financial foundation and insure its rapid growth and permanent prosperity. Realizing the difficulty of securing the large amount of money requisite for the erection of such a building, upon a purely endowment or gift plan, we counselled with our Board of Trustees for the purpose of arriving at the best and most feasible means of accomplishing the desired object." The

conference resulted in a plan submitted by Mr. James E. Yeatman, which met with the unanimous approval of your Boards of Direction and Trustees. At a special meeting of the board, held March 18, 1884, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Board of Direction submit to the Association, at the next annual meeting, an amendment to the Constitution, creating a 'Perpetual Membership,' the price of which shall be one hundred dollars, negotiable and transferable to such party as may have been approved by the Board of Direction, which membership shall perpetually entitle the owner to all the privileges of regular or beneficiary membership, as regulated by articles three and five of the Constitution of the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association."

This resolution was, on motion, unanimously adopted by the Association, and the amendment therein recommended was made Article VII. of the Constitution. The scheme thus set on foot was carried to success by the strenuous exertions of the Board of Direction, aided morally and pecuniarily by their many warm and zealous friends, and especially by the untiring labor and perseverance in pushing the enterprise through every difficulty, of their President, Mr. Robert S. Brookings.

The Constitution of the Association, rendering this gentleman ineligible to reelection after having served two years, 1884 and 1885, he was, however, retained in the Board of Direction, and in January, 1888, was again elected to the presidency—the only man who has ever been thus honored.

One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars towards the building fund was realized from the sale of perpetual memberships, issued as set forth in the resolution, at one hundred dollars each, and transferable for any length of time by the owners. In many instances they were taken in blocks by different individuals. Two merchants took one hundred each and have transferred the privileges of the library to their employes, reserving the right to cancel the transfers at their option.

Mr. Henry G. Isaacs was appointed Architect and Superintendent, and on the 1st of January, 1887, the old building—home of the library for 32 years—was deserted, temporary and comfortable quarters having been secured in the old Pope mansion on the Southwest corner of Tenth and Locust Streets. The work of demolition was at once begun, and on the afternoon of June 1, 1887, the corner-stone of the new building was laid by Mr. Henry Shaw, the oldest retired merchant in the city; appropriate addresses were delivered by Gov. E. O. Stanard and Prof. M. S. Snow, of Washington University; and thereafter the erection of the new building was pushed forward with all possible rapidity. The lot upon which it stands was purchased in 1851 by the Hall Company, already mentioned, for \$25,500. It is located at the southwest corner of Broadway and Locust Street, fronting 115 feet on the former by 128 feet on the latter street. The Broadway of to-day was known as Fifth Street when the lot

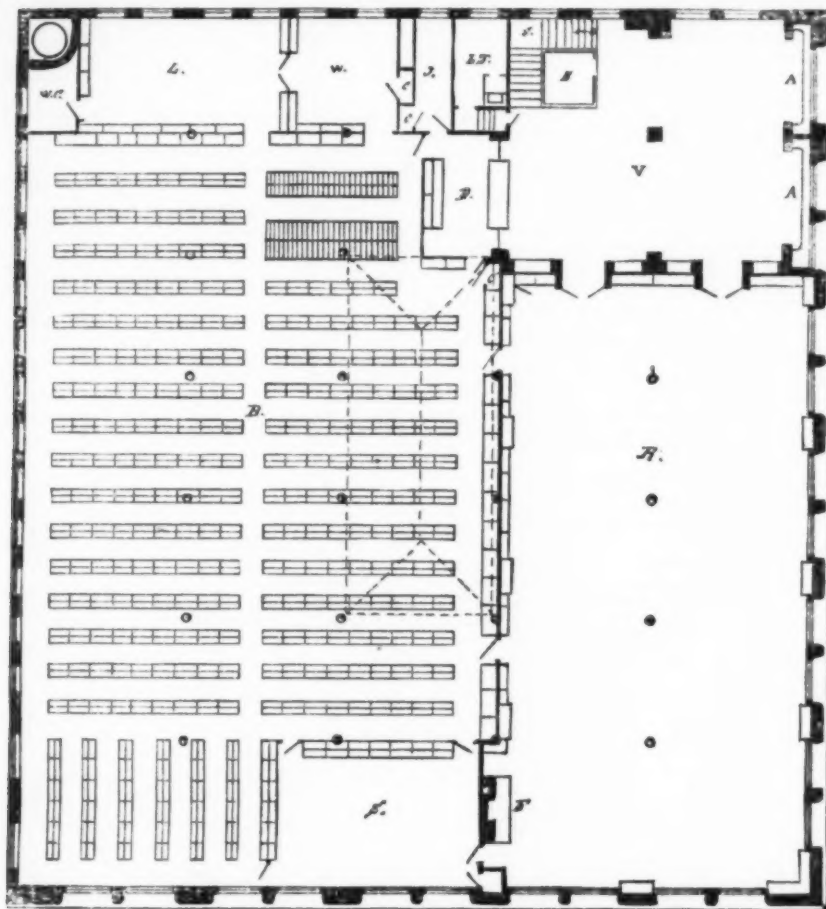
was bought, and, little as there may be in a name, it now bids fair to rival its great namesake in the American metropolis in its architectural splendors and the value of its property. The Mercantile Library lot is now valued at \$400,000; the total cost of the new building, thoroughly finished and furnished, will have been nearly \$400,000 more, placing the value of the property at \$800,000. The Association negotiated a loan of \$250,000 by mortgages on the property to finish and furnish their building.

The building is of six stories, and is constructed of stone, brick, terra-cotta, and iron. The style is Romanesque, and is treated in a broad, massive manner, the lower story being of red granite, with a degree of ornamentation which gives effect to the rough, quarry faced treatment of the stone. The upper part of the building is of brick, with the architectural members of terra-cotta, such as the capitals, bases, and archivolts of the round arches. The building is crowned by a parapet cornice of brick and terra-cotta. The edifice is fire-proof throughout. The interior columns, floor-beams and girders are of iron, and are all protected by burnt clay tiles while all the floors are filled in between the beams with burnt clay, hollow tile, flat arches, the roof being similarly constructed.

On the second floor, at the extreme northwest angle, a room has been reserved as the assembly-room for the Board of Directors; with the exception of this room and of the sixth floor, the whole building has been leased for a period of ten years.

The library occupies the entire sixth story, (See plan.) The entrance to it is on Locust Street, at the northwest corner of the building, and is of granite work, round-arched, with columns and carved capitals, and opens into a vestibule (*v*) or reception-room, marble floored, and with walls and ceiling of polished, carved and panelled oak. From this apartment a fast hydraulic elevator, (*e*) of the most approved construction, handsomely appointed and ornamented and running within a brass latticed frame, ascends to the library floor in twelve seconds, descending in ten. A stone stairway winds upwards around the frame of the elevator, and both stairs and elevator lead directly to the issue-room (*a*, *a*). The diagram will illustrate the descriptions of the different portions and features of the library.

The issue-room (*a*) is floored with marble tiles, while its furniture and finish are characteristic of the whole floor. These are of polished oak, chastely and artistically carved, giving to all the rooms an air of cheerfulness and beauty attractive to the eye and elevating to the mind. The issue-room is most comfortably furnished and affords a delightful and cozy nook for conversation among the visitors while waiting for their books. Out of this room open two retiring-rooms, one for ladies (*l*), the other for gentlemen. In an alcove at the southeast corner of the room stands the issue-desk (*d*), out of which a door opens into the book-room. Librarians will recognize at once the convenience of this arrangement, which places the collections of the library within the easiest possible reach of the clerks. The book-room (*b*), as will be seen by the dia-



PLAN OF ST. LOUIS MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

gram, occupies more than one-half of the entire floor. Its whole space is taken up by double bookcases, back to back, with an aisle three feet wide between. The cases are of poplar, the shelves very light and adjusted to their places by staples driven into the sides of the cases and fitting into grooves on the bottom of the shelves, thus preventing any projections against which the tops of the books might rub to their injury. The cases are eight feet from the floor to finish, and the highest shelf is not over seven feet six inches from the floor, so that the books upon it can be reached by a man of ordinary stature without the aid of step-ladders or other inconveniences. The

shelves are ten inches deep and three feet long. The room is lighted by windows on three sides and by a sky-light, thirty by fifty feet in dimensions, that pours a flood of radiance throughout the room, as well as upon the issue-desk, the student's room (*s*), and the reading-room (*r*). At night the cases are lighted by Edison incandescent electric lights, suspended eight feet apart in the aisles between the cases by electric cords that wind around automatic spring rollers, so that each light may be drawn down to the floor and carried to and fro from end to end and from top to bottom of every case, precisely as might be done with a candle in a candlestick. The present

shelving will accommodate one hundred and forty thousand volumes, and as the library's possessions now number seventy-five thousand volumes, will serve its purposes for many years. Whenever more cases are needed, a second tier will be built over the present cases, led up to by small ladders and reached by light narrow walks or balconies, and by aid of this upper tier the capacity of the book-room may be nearly doubled. This room, as already stated, is reached from behind the issue-desk, it is also connected by two doors with the reading-room, but these are kept locked, as none but attachés of the library are allowed access to the books; the cases are without doors, the elevation of the library from the ground securing them against fear of dust.

At the northeast corner of the book-room a space has been set apart as a student's room (*r*); it is partitioned off by double bookcases similar to all the others in the book-room. Although opening by doors into the latter room it may only be entered by the student through a door in the reading-room, and then only after application at the desk. The room is brilliantly lighted and handsomely and comfortably furnished. Any person desiring to study or read up on any subject may order all the books bearing upon it to be carried into this room, where they are placed upon the shelves and allowed to remain undisturbed during whatever time, be it days or weeks, the student desires to consult them. The student, upon notice at the desk is ushered into this room and remains there locked in until notice of a desire to leave is transmitted to the issue-desk by an electric button, so that whether empty or occupied the door is always locked. Students may, therefore, find in this quiet and cozy nook a desideratum long felt—a corner segregated from the world, from the noises of the street and the hum of voices—wherein to pass hours of silent communion with books and studious, uninterrupted reflection.

The work-room (*w*) closely adjoins the alcove of the issue-desk and the librarian's office (*l*) lies just beyond it. The issue-desk is flanked on either side by a grate of wrought iron ornamented with open iron grill work of a pattern that also prevails in the reading-room. Its walls and ceilings are tastefully decorated in colors.

The reading-room is justly the pride and main ornament of the library, and upon its appointments and decoration the art and skill of the architect and builders have been lavished with unstinted hand. It is entered from the issue-room by two wide doorways. It is 84 feet long by 40 feet wide, with a lofty ceiling tastefully ornamented. It is safe to say that a better lighted, heated, and ventilated apartment cannot be found in the country. On the north or longer side are eight windows, each six feet by twelve, giving forty-eight feet of glass—more than half the length of the room. Four windows of the same size pierce the east wall. The south side of the room consists of bookcases, eight feet high, from the tops of which to the cornice, which curves upward to the ceiling, the space is occupied by open iron grill work, through which the radiance of the sky-light pours down as through so

many other windows opening to the outer air. The room, as well as the floor throughout, is heated by steam coils, but at its southeastern extremity there has been constructed a large old-fashioned fireplace of buff terra-cotta and tiles, with an oak chimney-piece richly carved and reaching to the cornice of the ceiling, with a large niche or receptacle adapted for a group of small statuary.

In this fireplace a wood fire will be kept blazing during the cold weather, imparting to the room an air of homely warmth and cheerfulness, such as all will understand who remember the log-fires of the days of our ancestors as still seen, here and there, where the steam-engine has not swept away every trace of the days of yore. While this fireplace will prove an extensive ventilator, several grated openings close to the floor and connecting with an aspirating shaft running up to the roof, will secure to the room an equal, pure, and healthful atmosphere. The floor of this reading-room is of oak, waxed and polished, with strips of carpeting along the walks. The finishings and furniture, in common with those of the rest of the library, are of polished oak, daintily carved. Bookcases with plate-glass doors occupy nearly the whole south side of the room and every part of the other sides not taken up by doors and windows. In these cases will be kept the books of art illustrations, the works in costly and showy bindings, and books of unusual rarity or of special curiosity; those already add greatly to the decoration of the room and its bright and cheerful appearance. In addition to the usual reading-room tables, the important newspapers are fastened each by a brass rod running down the centre to oak stands of just the size of the open paper, and of just the height and sloping at just the angle which insure comfort to the reader while seated at his ease. These stands are light and may be moved to any part of the room desired. The difference between sitting down to one of these stands and standing up to an immovable rack must be experienced to be realized.

This room, also, is lighted at night by the Edison incandescent electric lights, arranged about chandeliers and brackets of old brass.

The present article has been devoted to a sketch of the library's new home; if there were here added a synopsis of the treasures of art and literature, which have, at last, found permanent abode in a home so beautiful, it would readily be seen that the sixth story of the new Mercantile Library building is indeed almost perfect in every detail.

Well may the friends and patrons of the institution, the zealous and arduous workers who have toiled unflinchingly in the face of every difficulty, feel proud of the results of their efforts; well may the long line of presidents, directors, and trustees exult in the fulfilment of dreams long cherished, now realized in a manner beyond the most sanguine expectations; well may the citizens boast abroad of this noble achievement, and the city itself point with pride to one of the fairest, most useful, and most excellent of its ornaments.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

BY W. I. FLETCHER.

From the Am. Architect and Building News.

I READILY accede to your request for a further treatment of this subject, in the interest of a better understanding between architects and librarians.

In answer to the statement that librarians disagree among themselves on this subject, so that no consensus of the views of the profession is available, I asserted that certain well-defined principles have been laid down by a practically unanimous agreement of librarians, which principles are constantly violated by architects and building committees through their failure to learn of these facts, or to appreciate their bearings.

In the Library Conference held in Boston in 1879, Mr. Henry Van Brunt said: "Doubtless we made a false start by endeavoring to adapt our large public collections to the traditional and architectural library halls, surrounded by chapel-like alcoves, in several stories." And again: "The purposes for which our own public libraries are established are new to the world of literature and books, and naturally affect the question under consideration."

In just this line the Library Association voted two years later, 1881, at Baltimore (and without a dissenting voice):

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Association, the time has come for a radical modification of the prevailing typical style of library building, and the adoption of a style . . . better suited to economy and practical utility."

Unless both my memory and my examination of the Transactions of the Library Association are at fault, no one member has since, by voice or vote, favored in our conferences the "traditional and architectural library hall" style of building, and it should by this time be well understood that that style is not in favor with those most conversant with modern library wants. Perhaps the reply will be that it is easy to condemn that form of building, but more difficult to find a satisfactory substitute. But substitutes have been found, and while there is a difference among librarians as to which is best, they have features in common that represent the settled views of the mass of librarians. Mr. Van Brunt's criticism of the ancient style of building, quoted above, was made in connection with an account he was giving of the then new "stack" at Harvard, an arrangement which he had planned for obviating the objectionable features of the old style. In the stack, we have rows of iron bookcases placed as near together as is consistent with convenience of passing between them, and running from floor to ceiling of a room some fifty feet high; light open iron-work floors being introduced at intervals of seven and one-half feet, so that every shelf may be easily reached from them, avoiding altogether the use of step-ladders. The walls not being used for shelving are pierced with numerous large windows, pouring a flood of lateral light into the stack, which is also lighted from the roof. Space for readers' small tables is provided on

each floor, distributed so that facilities for the use of the books may be found very near every shelf in the library. As compared with the old conventional library building, the stack has the advantages of greatly increased book-room per cubic foot of space within the walls, increased facilities and improved conditions for the use of the books, and a much greater supply of light.

But the stack-system is only one way of gaining these advantages. Another method is prominently before the library profession, largely through the able advocacy of Dr. W. F. Poole, of the Newberry Library, of Chicago, a method which has not quite all the advantages claimed for the stack, but which claims others that are wanting in it. It is what may be called the single floor system, allowing only one range in height (say seven feet) of shelving to be placed in one room, an equal or greater space being left above for the proper diffusion of air and light.

In the great majority of cases, library buildings are erected where land is not expensive and a large floor-area is available. Where this is the case, a library of very considerable size may be shelved so as to obviate entirely the need of steps and stairs; and where land is more expensive, one such floor may be placed above another indefinitely at intervals of fifteen feet, elevators putting them practically on one level. It is claimed for this single-floor system that the superior supply of light afforded through its admission by high windows above the top of the bookcases, with nothing to intercept its fall between and around them, and the fact that no books are placed near the top of a room to their own injury by heat and gases, and to the serious discomfort of the users, more than atone for the failure to utilize, as does the stack, every foot of perpendicular space for book storage.

However this may be, the discussion among librarians now is between these two systems in their main features, and all agree in requiring that a library building shall have, in one or the other form, the advantages common in some degree to both, viz., great capacity, abundant light, convenience of use.

It is when we turn from our little differences of opinion as to which ways are best for securing these ends, to such buildings as the Winn Library at Woburn, Mass., and the Howard Library at New Orleans, that we leave our mutual bickerings and join in deriding the poor architect. In these two beautiful buildings we find the old "traditional" style in its glory, with its alcoves, its high step-ladders, its galleries (and even step-ladders in the galleries), its narrow windows, one in each alcove, shedding a dim religious light into the interior, its large tables running down through the nave. In the Howard Library (unless recent changes have been made) the windows are eighteen inches wide, and pierce a three foot wall (two feet of stone and one of bookcases), and a person to go from the alcove behind the desk to the gallery immediately above it must travel the whole length of the room twice, besides ascending the stairs, and perhaps a step-ladder, too. Well might he say to the book just over his head, "Thou art so near, and yet so far!" In this same building, I believe, the only way a place

could be found for the librarian and assistants to work was to fence off one alcove.

Provision for efficient and economical administration is one point with regard to which it is plain that no architect could go right without definite instruction as to the method of administration to be employed in the building. Such instruction architects are quite apt to be without, for the reason that no one is on the ground who is competent to give it. Almost every public library has these departments more or less fully developed: reference-department, circulating-department, and reading-room. The erection of a new building should facilitate the due development of these three departments, in strict relation to each other and to the special wants of the particular community, and with a due regard to the means likely to be at hand for supporting the administration. If one person be expected to supervise more than one department, these departments should be so arranged as to make that feasible. I hope I shall be pardoned if I attempt to illustrate this point by commending the arrangement of the Amherst College library, especially as it was all done before I ever saw Amherst.

Our present library building is a rearrangement of an older one, with the addition of a new wing for the book-stack. The library and reading-room are on the second floor, the lower floor being used for secondary purposes. At the top of the staircase one enters the delivery-room, facing the counter of the attendant, who has been able to observe him almost from his entrance upon the stairs. At his right he finds the large reading room, nearly the whole of which (the wide doors always standing open) is under the eye of the same attendant. At his left are the card-catalogue cases and a shelf of indexes, etc., with a little space for their convenient use, furnished with tables and chairs. Through the counter is a gateway, admitting, under the surveillance of the same attendant, to the entrance of the stack, which (being on the second floor of the main building) he enters midway of its height, and finds himself as centrally located as he could be in the library itself. Never, I believe, was a library better arranged to enlarge the scope and usefulness of a single attendant. Except as pressure of work calls for assistance, he easily attends to all the three departments of reference, circulation, and reading-room. My moral is that this could not have been provided for without intelligent understanding of the administrative functions of the library, and it should be stated that the architect was a graduate of the college, who had freely used, and taken a deep interest in, the library.

But when the different departments of a library have been arranged with reference to an efficient and economical service, there is yet to be made provision for the work which must be done "behind the scenes." Books will be received in cases and parcels. They must be delivered at a rear or side entrance, opened in a suitable room, where some dust and dirt will not be seriously objectionable, spread out on tables in an adjoining room for examination, cataloguing and labeling, and then sent to their places in the library.

No problem is more difficult, perhaps, in the arrangement of a library building than that of placing the librarian's own office or desk, which on some accounts needs to be in close contiguity to the public part of the building, accessible to those needing his guidance in their reading, and on other accounts should be near the place of receipt of new books. Hardly any two libraries or two librarians would agree in their requirements in this line; but, if it is once clearly seen by architects that no library building can be a success in which some provision, in accordance with the circumstances of the particular case, is not made for these various needs, they will soon fit themselves to deal with the problems involved, and will doubtless handle them successfully.

WHAT I SAW IN THE FREE LIBRARY IN PAWTUCKET.

BY SIDNEY S. RIDER.

From Book Notes.

RECENTLY, having occasion to make an evening visit to Pawtucket, the writer was taken by one of its managers into the Free Library there. The object lesson there taught me is of so striking a character that I must fain impart it. I was ushered into a very large room, brilliant with electric lights. On one side were ranged large tables covered with pictorial papers of the highest type, in bound volumes or in single numbers. Among these were the *London Graphic*, the Illustrated *London News*, and *Harper's Weekly*. Around these tables were chairs for twelve or fifteen boys at each table, and in these were fifty boys busily engaged in reading or in looking among the pictures. Beyond were tables for men, where were numbers of magazines. Across the room were tables for girls, and near-by were tables for women. Every class was well represented. At the extreme end of the room were alcoves for the ten thousand books in the library. Among these books the boys ranged at will, looking over the books, taking down and examining them. A large number of boys were thus engaged. Struck with amazement, I inquired of the librarian how she dared to allow such liberty? "Why," she replied, "they never seriously displace anything, and as for the stealing or mutilation of books, such things are almost unknown here." Presently, I saw a boy bring a book for entry. Urged by my curiosity, I asked the manager to look at the book. It was a bound volume of the *Century*. Another boy came up. The manager again inquired. It was Stanley's "Through the Dark Continent." In the five minutes during which I stood there, five boys were thus stopped. One had the "Iliad." I asked whose translation, but while the manager looked, the boy with becoming modesty, looked at me and said: "Mr. Pope's, sir." The next boy had volume one of Mr. Bancroft's "History of the United States." The boy was as tall as myself. I spoke to him. "Do you work in the mill?" "Ves, sir," said he, "in the Dexter Yarn Mill." I thanked him and he passed on. The last boy came; he was a bright little fellow; he had an Oliver Optic. Time

called me away, but I was filled with amazement. Never before had I seen such things. As I passed out, I came across a small, very small, boy poring over a large dictionary. The book was nearly as large as the boy. He had a pencil and a cast-away envelope, on the back of which he was busily engaged in writing. I couldn't resist the temptation to see what the little fellow was about. He said the Japanese village was in the town, and had offered a prize for the largest number of words of a certain kind, and he was trying to get the largest number. I have omitted to mention that the boy who had taken Mr. Pope's translation of the "Iliad," had taken another book. It was the eleventh volume of the "Modern Standard Drama," and has in it "Julius Caesar," the "Drunkard," "Rob Roy," "George Barnivell," and the "Vicar of Wakefield." Will you have the goodness to observe concerning these boys, that they were not selected specimens? They were just as they came, I excepted none before, nor rejected any at the end, nor omitted any intermixed. I took all while I stood there. To me all of this was an astounding occurrence; to Mrs. Sanders, the librarian, and to Mr. Sayles, the director, who introduced me, it was a matter of no surprise; they had become used to it; it had lost to them its extraordinary character, but to me it grew greater and greater as I passed out into the darkness, reflecting upon the violent contrast in the condition of things here as I had partially known them. Mr. Sayles, the director, had given much attention to the pernicious character of much of the literature for boys which litters the counters of news companies. He had shown to me some of the captures he had made. The boys came into the reading-room with loaded pockets; he asked them to surrender; they did so; he told them of a better way, and opened the door, and there stood an accomplished woman to take them by the hand and lead them to better things. All this may be to you commonplace, my poor reader; it is tame in the telling; but there is real greatness in the undertaking. The whole currents of numbers of lives are completely changed. Is it a small thing to induce a boy who revels in the company of "Dick Turpin" and "Sixteen-String Jack," to abandon them for "Julius Caesar" and the "Iliad"? to turn a boy from the companionship of the "Bandit of the Ocean, or the Female Privateer," and send him "Through the Dark Continent" with Mr. Stanley? from the "Bleeding Phantom, or Wild in Fetters," to Mr. Bancroft's "History of the United States"? from the "Blue Skin" and "Black Bess" series to the "Oliver Optics"? Another most encouraging indication which I wish here to reinforce is, that the books named were of the boys' own selection, nobody had interfered; they roamed at will and took that which they liked; they had been taught to walk, and they walked now alone. Verily, this man and this woman have their reward; and the city of Pawtucket can point with pride to an institution, the like of which cannot be seen elsewhere in Rhode Island. That wise policy which this town has pursued in its liberal expenditures in the promotion of all enterprise is now being felt in the rapid material developments now seen on

every hand; and it needs no prophet to predict that the men now so active in these things will find their successors in these Free Library protégées; the mill-boy of to-day will be the real strength of Pawtucket to-morrow. Let every village in Rhode Island visit Pawtucket, and then go and do likewise; for no town's money can be so well expended.

BUYING OF BOOKS BY LIBRARY BOARDS.

ON this subject the last report of the Librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library says:

"The method of bookbuying which has been practised for several years is cumbersome and entails serious delays, putting the library from a year to two years behindhand in its additions of current literature. It also becomes almost if not quite impossible to pick up any bargains, which are frequently advertised, or to take advantage of special offers or sales, by which means the leading libraries of the day obtain the best and most desirable works of past years and the greatest returns for their money. Furthermore, while this method is an obstacle to all purchases of the last-named character, it does not benefit the library as regards prices on new works.

"Books cannot justly be put on the same basis with grain and coal and building material, for while having certain mercantile characteristics and values, they have at the same time a literary or intellectual feature which puts quite a different phase upon the matter of their demand and supply. Too often the best and most useful books are like birds of passage, easily obtained in their season, but when out of season are only to be secured by skilful hunt or by going to their special haunts.

"From Aug. 6, 1887, to Feb. 8, 1888, four principal lists of books for purchase were submitted by the [Library] Committee [to the School Board], as required by section 18 of the by-laws of the board, and two minor lists of second-hand books, comprising, all told, a little under 4100 volumes, at an approximate cost of \$4000.

"These several lists were duly 'laid on the table' and printed in the proceedings from time to time at an expense to the board for printing (including the lists and the votes thereon, etc.) of fully \$120, or 3 per cent. on the cost of the books purchased.

"The same was true, in a less degree, as to four several lists of periodicals in bound volumes and subscriptions.

"The last transaction of the kind was a list of 43 volumes (chiefly of a special character and for immediate use, at an approximate cost of \$163), which was made up in March and printed in the proceedings of April 7; but owing to stress of other matters, adjournments, etc., was not finally taken from the table and purchase voted until the board meeting of Aug. 4, 1888; cost of printing, say \$1.30. Although the list was ordered directly, as soon as the committee were empowered to do so, a number of the books cannot be had before the end of the year, having now to be obtained by importation.

"On the contrary, if, as is usual elsewhere, the library committee were given authority to spend

certain definite sums of money from time to time, without specifically stating in advance each individual item, better results would be attained. At the same time the expenditures would be held in as full control as now, and with decided economy of time and money.

"Finally, it may be said, that of all of the interests committed to the Board of Education, the library in particular partakes of especial characteristics. Thousands of our citizens who make use of the library scarcely think of it as a matter connected with the school system. Yet it is an institution necessarily running into an immense number of details and requiring a great amount of special attention as a prerequisite to its successful administration.

"These are not gauged by the limited number of employes, or the very moderate outlay for its support.

"On the other hand, it is a matter of great difficulty to obtain on the part of the entire board, with its large number of members and the varied interests demanding their attention, that due knowledge and appreciation of all these things which is so desirable and necessary if the institution is to be properly fostered and advanced in the future.

THE ROBINSON DUPLEX INDICATOR.

MR. A. W. ROBERTSON, Librarian of the Aberdeen P. L., claims the following advantages for his "Duplex indicator":

(1) At the moment of issuing a book only *one* entry or record, namely, the borrower's ticket Number, has to be made, all the other details of the transaction being deferred till the library is closed, or till such time as may be found most convenient. The result is that, while the actual operation of issuing a book to a borrower is done with all possible expedition, the record of the transaction for library purposes is completed with a fulness and an accuracy which practically exclude error. In handing out borrowers' tickets in exchange for books returned, no entry or cancelling of an entry is required.

(2) Of every book belonging to the library, whether in or out, it is possible, at a glance, to tell the name and address of the last borrower, also when it was last issued. In a similar way, the history of the past issues of any book can be traced indefinitely; and, conversely, the history of each borrower's reading. The advantage of the double process will be appreciated by all practical librarians.

(3) Of every book, *in or out*, it is possible at a glance to tell the class to which it belongs, and also its accession number, by reference from which to the stock book the history of the book as part of the library property can be ascertained.

(4) The moment a book is issued or returned, the fact of its issue or return is notified to the public.

(5) In the all-important matter of indicating to the librarian or his assistants how long a book has been in a borrower's keeping, the "Duplex indicator" system is practically unerring. As soon as the period (usually a fortnight) allowed

for reading a book expires, the borrower's ticket on which it is issued passes into a special compartment, indicating a fine of one penny. If not claimed by the borrower during the subsequent week, it again, at the end of that week, passes into another compartment, where its presence indicates a fine of twopence. In either case the librarian or his assistant is, on the return of the book, at once directed to the right compartment for the borrower's ticket, and by the same direction knows without any process of calculation what fine to exact. Books still further overdue are treated in a somewhat similar fashion; and it is at all times possible for the librarian to ascertain at a glance how many books are overdue, to whom they have been issued, and for how long they have been out of the library.

As established and worked in the Aberdeen Public Library, the system has, in addition to the features above indicated, the advantage of showing to the public, in a clear, bold type, the author's name and the title of every book in the library at any moment. As soon as a book is issued its title disappears, and conversely, as soon as it comes back to the library its title reappears. This arrangement is one which has many advantages, and it is deservedly popular. Consequently, wherever possible or practicable, its adoption is recommended.

The size of an indicator for 2000 books, showing the shelf number only, ranges from 2 ft. 2 in. x 2 ft. 8 in. The size of an indicator, showing book-title, varies according to the size of type and of title adopted.

We wrote to Mr. Robertson, asking for a description of his indicator. He replies:

"I am sorry I cannot yet comply with your request. I have been at no little trouble and expense in devising my scheme, and I have been advised that I should endeavor to recoup myself by requiring any one wishing to adopt it to come to myself for its design or construction. Meanwhile, my device has fully realized expectations and has won golden opinions from the public, and what is even better the Library Staff.

"A. W. ROBERTSON."

New York Library Club.

FOURTEENTH REGULAR MEETING.

THE fourteenth regular meeting of the Club was called to order, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 3.20 p.m., Thursday, January 17, Mr. Pool in the chair. There were about thirty members and visitors present.

Mr. Pool called the attention of the Club to the prospectus of the new *English Librarian*, which is to absorb the *Library Chronicle*, and there was some discussion as to the difficulty of obtaining the complete set of this latter.

Mr. Pool then announced the first topic for discussion:

I. DISPOSITION OF PAMPHLETS IN LIBRARIES.

Mr. Pool.—Our library (Y. M. C. A.) has many thousand pamphlets, and we keep almost everything, but only catalogue such as are bound. This includes all of real value. We classify and catalogue by author and subject, as far as possible, and those so treated are largely used. To these pamphlets we apply the Dewey system, but place a "p" at the end of the figures to signify pamphlet.

Mr. Biscoe.—We keep all pamphlets.

Mr. Peoples.—We are not troubled with them. As fast as they accumulate we bind them in volumes, which are kept distinct as a pamphlet collection. Each one is catalogued just as if it were a book, and a simple reference given to the volume that contains it. We throw little away.

Mr. Biscoe.—At Columbia College we treat our pamphlets very much as the Y. M. C. A. Library. They are kept in boxes at the end of the subject to which they relate, and are not catalogued till bound.

Mr. Pool.—Is it of much value to classify uncatalogued pamphlets?

Mr. Biscoe.—I think it is. Then any one going to the shelf can get the benefit of them.

Mr. Berry.—We try to get pamphlets, and I treat them just as if they were books.

Mr. Peoples.—That raises the question of what is a pamphlet?

Mr. Pool.—How far should the librarian discriminate as to what is of value and what is not?

Mr. Peoples.—That depends on how far he makes himself a censor of the public.

Mr. Cohen.—I believe, pamphlets to be of the greatest value and would save everything.

Miss Cutler.—I think discrimination is a matter of necessity.

Mr. Ford.—It is well known that the Bodleian has spent many thousand dollars for pamphlets that might have been had by the founder for the asking. Is not this question of what to save really a matter of the space at the library's disposal?

Mr. Bowker.—What is the proportion of pamphlets in libraries?

Mr. Ford.—I believe in the Library of Congress the proportion is 500,000 books and 150,000 pamphlets.¹

Mr. Peoples.—We find it very difficult to obtain sets of pamphlets such as proceedings and reports. We now keep a list of about 400 series we have, and each year send a postal-card to

each institution. This obtains us the current year, but with the older societies we lack the early issues.

Mr. Berry.—We are having great trouble to get sets of our own publications. We now lay aside fifty copies of each at the time they are printed.

Mr. Bowker.—I have found it very difficult to get political pamphlets, even a short time after they were issued. It seems as if the more general their diffusion, the less chance is there of preservation.

Mr. Ford.—Another difficult form of pamphlet to obtain are play-bills. These now sell for comparatively high prices, yet, as far as I know, no attempt is made to get them for libraries.

Mr. Bowker.—The new Players' Club has quite a collection, given by Mr. Daly and Mr. Hutton. This whole question of what to try for, and what to save, should be one of differentiation, and libraries should agree not to spend their money and time in duplicating each other.

Mr. Ford.—I think this is being done, to a certain extent without intention, by many of our libraries, more especially by the smaller ones.¹

Mr. Berry.—Could we not agree to find out, before we start a particular class, if that was not already covered by some other library?

II. CATALOGUES OF PORTRAITS AND PICTURES.

Mr. Bowker.—This subject was referred to me [L. J. XIII., 314] by the A. L. A. to report on at the St. Louis meeting, but as yet I have not done more than to find that much work is being duplicated in several of our libraries. At Harper's they have an index to all the portraits and views that have appeared in their own publications, and this has been extended so as to include some in their own library. In the print-room of the British Museum they have no index, but the prints are sorted by classes—thus each sovereign has a portfolio, in which the portraits are arranged chronologically. I suggested this as a work for the English Index Society, and believe they did a little work on it. The subject is so tremendous that I fear it is something for librarians of the twentieth century to do.

Mr. Poole.—We have a special collection of 8000 portraits, but they are not indexed, though of great value. The arrangement is chronological, and this is the only clue by which to find

¹ 565,134 books and 150,000 pamphlets.—Library list of 1887.

¹ The Law Institute and Bar Ass. L. for law; The Press Club L. for journalism; The Reform Club L. for politics and political economy; The Grolier Club L. for bibliography and printing; The Players' Club L. for the drama; and the Seventh Regiment L. for military history.

what one wants, other than the ms. list in each volume.

Mr. Bowker.—Should not such a list give the artist as well as the subject?

Mr. Ford.—In that case it should also include the engraver. This would make three references necessary, and sometimes even more, for many plates were made to serve for different persons. Thus there is the plate of Bartolozzi which I have seen with three different names under it.

Mr. Bowker.—The value of such a list would be greatly increased by a reference to the original painting. With the lists of the National Gallery, etc., this would be comparatively easy.

Mr. Cohen.—That would be in a sense a critical part of the work, which is outside the scope of such a list.

Mr. Ford.—All this would be of value, if the work could be done, but such a thing can never give all that is wanted. The question is what can be done?

Mr. Biscoe.—I want to see such a list.

Mr. Bowker.—Just how valuable would it be?

Mr. Pool.—It would probably be like *Peole*, and double or triple the call for such works.

Mr. Peoples.—Nothing takes more time than looking for such a thing. The calls are not very often, but one can spend a great deal of time when they do come.

Mr. Pool.—We often have the greatest difficulty in finding a print of even a plant or animal.

Mr. Cohen.—Could not the publishing section of the A. L. A. do this work, if the lists were made by the libraries?

Mr. Bowker.—I am afraid it is too big a job for that. It might be possible for certain of the libraries to unite in such a list, and get back the greater part of the expense of it. Would the librarians here recommend such a work to their trustees?

Mr. Peoples.—If we could afford it we would make such a list, but as we are situated, I would not do again what we did for *Peole*.

Miss Cutler.—Before we close this subject, I should like to ask if any of you catalogue the book-plates in the volumes?

Mr. Biscoe.—We have done some work in that direction, when we had the time.

An informal discussion of the subjects for the next meeting resulted in the choice of:

1. Uniformity of statistics in library reports.
2. How far should reading be controlled in libraries?

The meeting adjourned at 5.25.

PAUL LEICESTER FORD, *Secretary*.

Reviews.

GRAY, D: Letters, poems, and selected prose writings; ed., with a biographical memoir, by J. N. Larned. Buffalo, N. Y., The Courier Co., printers, [J. N. Larned, Buffalo Pub. Lib..] 1888. c. 2 v., 7+351; 3+408 p. por. D. cl., \$2.

This is a book of double interest to librarians, because it is about one who was for a certain portion of his 'prentice period a librarian himself, and is also the work of a librarian. The name, David Gray, represents in the biographical dictionary two men who were almost contemporaries, the Scotch poet of "The Luggie," born in Glasgow, in 1838, and living only till 1861, and the Buffalo journalist, also a poet in his measure, born in Edinburgh in 1836 and the subject of this interesting memoir. The family of this David Gray crossed to America when he was but a boy, and after some years in the far West, he came to Buffalo in August, 1866, to take the post of Secretary and Librarian to the Young Men's Christian Union of Buffalo. This organization, then in the fourth year of its existence, "had collected a well-chosen small library of miscellaneous literature, and most of its books were still invitingly new. Its rooms, on the third floor of the Kremlin Hall building, at the corner of Eagle and Pearl Streets, were extremely attractive, and the prospect from their windows, looking westward toward the river and lake, was one which lives in the memory of the people who used to enjoy it." Here David Gray "exercised a kind of selective attraction on the bookish and thoughtful-minded youth of the city, drawing them together, as to a place of rendezvous, at the pleasant library rooms of the Christian Union." In this pleasant place and around the young librarian there gathered an interesting group of men, several of whom came to distinction in later years, of whom we take it Mr. Larned was one. Gray remained a librarian—a calling which was not yet a profession—for but a few years, and soon after drifted into journalism and made that connection with the *Buffalo Courier*, which gave him his after-repute as a journalist. His later years were a sad story of overwork, and he died tragically in 1887 as the result of a railroad accident in a journey on which he was starting to seek new strength. The present volumes include a memoir by Mr. Larned in which the editor has repressed his own individuality and drawn chiefly upon the letters of his subject for his material; a number of poems, two or three literary essays, and (filling the second volume) the letters of travel which he wrote to his paper during three years in Europe, 1865-1867. Those who know the busy work which Mr. Larned does in connection with his library at Buffalo will wonder how he could have snatched the time to edit these interesting volumes. They are, of course, supplied with a good index. They are sent out under the imprint of the *Buffalo Courier* but are really published by a group of Gray's friends, and are not put on the general market through the ordinary channels of the book-trade. Mr. Larned, however, can supply a few copies to

such libraries as desire them, at the low price of \$2 for the two very handsome volumes. R. R. B.

UNITED STATES. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, N. H. R. Dawson, Commissioner. Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1886-87. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1888, pp.1170. 8°.

This long delayed report is at last issued, and the tables of contents and index alone suffice to show of how much interest it is to librarians. Not only are the references to libraries numerous, but a report is made on the growth of the Bureau's own library; a catalogue, and careful synoptical index of the publications of the Bureau are given; as also a valuable list of educational periodicals, with accompanying statistics. But what gives especial value is the lists of libraries given in Chapter XVIII. Of this it is stated:

"This Bureau has steadfastly emphasized the importance of libraries as instrumentalities of culture and instruction. The first Annual Report of Mr. Commissioner Eaton (for 1870) contained a list of 161 'principal libraries' in this country. These did not include libraries attached to or forming part of schools and colleges. The Report for 1872 contained a list of 1080 libraries containing 1000 or more volumes, in which all libraries, not private, then known to the Office were included. In 1875 and 1876 the massive Special Report on Public Libraries, in two parts, appeared. This document contained a table of 3647 libraries of 300 or more volumes. This table was also published in the Annual Report for 1875. A similar table, containing 5338 such libraries, appeared in the Annual Report for 1884-85.

"The other Annual Reports contained additional information as yearly gathered, but not to an extent making special description desirable.

"The systematic attempt made in every part of the present document to classify and simplify the statistics of education to be reported, has been extended to those relating to libraries. After consultation with several librarians of exceptional experience and undoubted judgment, the following basic conclusions were formed:

"(1) That all libraries connected with colleges, schools, or school systems, mentioned in other parts of the Report, be omitted.

"(2) That only such other public libraries as contained one thousand or more volumes be retained as material for this document.

"(3) That these be classified in accordance with their ownership, the conditions imposed for their use, and like simple standards of discrimination.

"It is obvious, therefore, that the lists presented in this chapter cannot be compared with those published heretofore by this Bureau. The seven tables of detailed statistics presented in this chapter give information respecting 1779 libraries, which contained 14,012,370 volumes.

"These are properly libraries, or such an integral part of the corporations with which they are associated as to justify their presence in these tables.

"The first factor used in classifying these libraries was their financial relation to the public. The question—Is the library supported wholly

or partly by public moneys?—divided all into two general classes, those so supported and those otherwise maintained.

"The libraries here reported which were wholly or partly supported by public moneys numbered 670, and contained 6,963,850 volumes. The libraries otherwise maintained numbered 1109, and contained 7,048,520 volumes.

"Almost without exception, libraries maintained wholly or partly by public moneys are free for public use. Libraries otherwise maintained are divisible on this point, 868 of them requiring membership fees, annual subscriptions, or payment for each book read. These libraries contained 5,320,750 volumes.

"It follows that the other 911 libraries, with their 8,691,620 volumes, were 'free' libraries.

"An inquiry as to whether a library was mainly for reference or was a lending library produced a subdivision in the public libraries; and the question whether a public library was mainly for the use of the public schools surrounding it, produced a third class.

"The character of the ownership and nature of the use of libraries otherwise maintained divided them into four classes.

"The tables of detailed statistics are thus seven in number. Every care has been taken to assign each library to its appropriate class; probably many errors in classification have been made from lack of knowledge in individual cases, especially when it was necessary to decide whether a library belonging to a society, association, or other corporation, was or was not a lending library. The result, confessedly imperfect, is submitted for the use and judgment of educationists and librarians.

"The table of free public school libraries (Table 98) does not include any libraries connected with public school systems mentioned in Chapter IV. of this Report. The libraries here set forth are additional to those in that chapter. It follows that Table 98 is not to be understood as a complete exhibit of all public school libraries. Respecting these, indeed, a complete or satisfactory statement is at present impossible.

"In addition to the libraries containing one thousand or more volumes, this Bureau possesses new statistics of nearly two thousand libraries having three hundred or more volumes. These are excluded from this chapter for imperative reasons relating to size, importance, time, etc. If circumstances are favorable, these statistics may appear in one of the minor publications of this Bureau for the year 1888."

That many errors should occur in the classification and printing of these lists was almost a matter of necessity. The typographical errors are numerous and often the classification very absurd—such as the N. Y. Lenox L. as a society, association lodge, or club L., and the separation into different classes of the N. Y. Mercantile L. and the Brooklyn L. Libraries are also twice entered, but their number is too great to mention here. The volume furnishes an invaluable supplement to our "Library List," and from it we have compiled the new and omitted libraries as an addenda to the former—thus giving as complete lists, both alphabetical and classified, of our public libraries as are possible at the present. P. L. F.

Library Economy and History.

BARRINGTON's great day; the town hall dedicated. (In *Providence Journal*, Dec. 13.) $3\frac{1}{2}$ col.

BOSTON P. L. (In *Boston Journal*, Nov. 26.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

BOSTON's new public library; laying the cornerstone. (In *Transcript*, Nov. 28.) 1 col.

The CITY libraries. (In *N. Y. Commercial advertiser*, Dec. 24, 1888.) $1\frac{3}{4}$ col.

50 libraries of considerable size are open to public use in the city of New York, counting the branches where they have a separate collection of books, and are under a distinct local management.

CLARKE (T. CHATFIELD) & SON, *architects*, Battersea P. L., second premiated design; elevation and plan. (In *The Builder*, Dec. 8.)

The light is very much better than in the selected design.

HINKLE, Thornton M. The Law Library, its restoration after the destruction of the Court House; paper read before the Literary Club. (In *Cincinnati Gazette*, Nov. 25.) $\frac{1}{8}$ col.

JOVY, Ernest. G. Prousteau, fondateur de la Bibliothèque Publique d'Orléans et ses lettres inédites à Nicolas Thoyard. Paris, Librairie d'érudition, 1888. 77 p., 8°. (100 copies.)

The library of the learned H: de Valois, acquired in 1679 by Prof. Guillaume Prousteau, was the gem of the Orleans library.

A LIBRARY developed. (In *Rochester Chronicle*, Dec. 15.) $\frac{3}{4}$ col.

A NEW State library. (In *Albany Journal*, Dec. 13.) 1 col.

N. Y. State L. The Library question. (In *N. Y. Mail and exp.*, Dec. 14.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

"The death of Dr. Homes gave rise to two parties among the Regents. One party was in favor of continuing the library according to the policy built up by Dr. Homes, and presumably to be continued by G: R. Howell, who has been for many years the assistant. It was claimed for Mr. Howell that he had been promised the position of librarian whenever it became vacant, by the Regents who elected him, something like fifteen years ago. According to the rules of the Civil Service, which are so strongly held by George William Curtis, C: E. Fitch, Willard A. Cobb, Carroll E. Smith, and others of the Regents, it was thought that Mr. Howell should receive the promotion to which he was apparently entitled. The second party of the Regents thought that the whole policy of the library should be changed, and as they had the majority, they have elected Melvil Dewey as the new librarian."

— A new State librarian. (In *N. Y. Tribune*, Dec. 13.) $\frac{1}{8}$ col.

"The Board of Regents met at Albany, December 12, for the purpose of preparing their annual report to the Legislature.

"The resignation was submitted of Dr. David Murray, the Secretary of the Board of Regents since 1880. Dr. Murray's resignation is due to threatened ill-health.

"A resolution was passed that Dr. Murray should be continued as Secretary of the Board until Jan. 1, and should receive his salary in full until that date.

"A debate followed of some length as to the appointment of a successor to Dr. Murray as Secretary. For some time the Regents have been looking about for a librarian of the first class for the State Library, but have been unable to procure one, owing to the insufficiency of the salary paid by the State. It was suggested in the debate that the offices of Secretary and Librarian might well be held by one man, and that thus a sufficient salary might be secured for the head of the library force. The suggestion was adopted. The Chief Librarian thus created is to have the title of 'Director of the Library.' He is also to be 'Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Regents.'

"Upon motion of Chancellor Pierson the members then cast ballots. Melvil Dewey, Librarian of Columbia College, received the vote of every Regent present, and was declared elected. Mr. Dewey has been in Albany at frequent intervals the last two months, directing the arrangement of the new rooms and apparatus of the State Library, and thus the Regents have gained a high opinion of his ability as a librarian. When completed, the State Library will be one of the best arranged and best equipped libraries in the world, and the credit of the work will be due to Mr. Dewey. It will be conspicuously a modern library, with all a modern library's economy of space, apparatus for the speedy handling of books, and excellence of arrangement.

"A motion of Superintendent Draper was adopted continuing in office S. B. Griswold as head of the Law Library, and George R. Howell as head of the Library of General Literature, the two branches of the State Library. Mr. Dewey will be the general librarian, and Messrs. Griswold and Howell will be his subordinates. The salary of Mr. Dewey will be \$5000 annually."

A NEW State librarian. (In *Albany Argus*, Dec. 13.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ col.

THE new State librarian. (In *N. Y. Mail and exp.*, Dec. 26.) $\frac{1}{4}$ col.

"If the Library School is suffered to languish, not even the gain to the State in acquiring Mr. Dewey's services will compensate for the loss sustained here."

THE STATE library. (In *Lockport Journal*, Dec. 11.) 1 col.

THE STATE L. (In *Albany Union*, Dec. 15.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

THE STATE L. The finest quarters and the best arrangement in the world. Mr. Dewey's excellent work; an important part in the State's edu-

cational system. (In *N. Y. Tribune*, Dec. 16.)
1½ col.

— Work of the Regents. (In *N. Y. Times*
Dec. 13.)

N. Y. THEOL. SEMINARY. A library rich in
specialties. (In *N. Y. Evening Post*, Jan. 3.) 1
col.

"Through the liberality of a member of the Board of Directors, Edwin H. McAlpin, two departments of the library have been endowed; the one, that of British history, bears the name of the donor, while the other, that of American history, bears the name of Mr. McAlpin's life-long friend, the Rev. Prof. E. H. Gillett, D.D., historian of the Presbyterian Church. The collection, which has been rendered possible through the gifts and endowment made by Mr. McAlpin, forms one of the crowning features of the library. The deed of gift mentions not only the department of British History proper, but allows the funds to be used as well in the development of the collections of British Theology. How wide a field is thus opened is best known to those who are acquainted with the extent of the literature that bears upon the history of the formation of the Confession of Faith, and the Catechism made by the Westminster Assembly of Divines. The purchase of these books, together with the works of the men who composed the Assembly, and of the Puritans, has been carried on with great zeal by Prof. Charles A. Briggs, D.D., the former librarian. It is to be doubted whether a similar collection exists anywhere, and whether the same books can be found elsewhere under any one roof outside of the British Museum, even if there. No catalogue has yet been prepared.

"This department contains also a large collection of books on the various controversies in connection with Dissent and Deism. These were gathered by the late Dr. Gillett, whose special studies fitted him in an eminent degree for the task. An idea of the extent of this part of the collection may be gained from the fact that an alcove of about forty shelves is devoted to 'British Controversies.'

"One other department of the library is endowed, the money having been given by the professors and alumni of the seminary. It is called 'The Henry B. Smith Memorial Library of Philosophy' in honor of one of the recent professors in the institution. The collection is already quite full, and the endowment will avail for future growth.

"The pamphlets collected in the library are estimated to number not far from 40,000. All of these are catalogued by authors, and an index by subjects is in course of preparation. The department of periodical literature is also rich and full, and has a complete catalogue.

"The 'Reference Library' forms a department by itself, and contains the works most in demand for purposes of study and research. It is in a room set apart for public use, and is frequented, not only by the students of the seminary and the professors, but by clergymen and literary men of the city and neighborhood.

"Even before the recent large additions, the hymnological department was pronounced very rich by such a specialist as the late Rev. Samuel W. Duffield. It was formed by the purchase of many volumes, and also by gifts from the libraries of various collectors. Many volumes bear the name of Prof. E. Robinson, whose fame in the matter of research in the geography and antiquities of the Holy Land is not confined to a single hemisphere. Of later date was the acquisition, by gift from his children, of the extensive collections of the late Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D.D., for many years Stated Clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Of still more recent date has been the gift of the hymnological portion of the library of the late Prof. Roswell Dwight Hitchcock, D.D. President of the seminary, 1880-87, and Professor of Church History from 1854 till his death. There have also been such special gifts as that of Mrs. Lowell Mason, who has presented a large number of the works of her late husband, with a view of completing the collections of the works of men specially prominent in the history of the development and progress of American psalmody. But the most valuable as well as the most extensive addition to the collection has been made during the present academic year. It was well known to specialists that the largest hymnological collection in the country was that of Prof. F. M. Bird, formerly of Lehigh University; and when it was announced that this collection had been offered for sale, it became a matter of considerable interest that it should be secured for the library of the seminary. Fortunately, Mr. H. Day, of this city, one of the Directors of the seminary, offered to stand for the amount required.

"It is not possible as yet to give a very definite account of the treasures thus acquired. That will have to wait for the completion of the catalogue, for which Mr. Day has also made provision liberally. With regard to the separate parts of the collection thus acquired, it may be said that the one containing the American collections of hymns for use in worship fills 3 large cases of 8 shelves each; that the similar English department is equally large and contains more volumes by count; that the English 'sources,' that is, the sacred poems and hymns of individuals published singly or in collections for reading rather than for worship, are even more extensive, and that similar American 'sources,' while fewer in number, are quite full and representative in character. Besides these, there are many collections of sacred poetry for private reading as distinguished from public worship.

"When all the collections shall have been combined, it will be found that all departments are represented on the shelves, though there will remain much to be desired in connection with Latin, Greek, Syriac, German, and French hymnology. It is hoped that these may be supplemented by gift or otherwise, as there is as yet no endowment of the department. The collections thus united will form an aggregate of not far from 5000 volumes in this single department, and there can be little doubt that the gift of Mr. Day has placed this library far in advance of any collection of the kind in this country or probably in Great Britain."

TAVERNER. Here in Boston; remarks apropos to laying of the corner-stone. (In *Boston Post*, Nov. 28.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

WILD, A. W. Earliest town libraries. (In *Boston Journal*, Dec. 19.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col.

Speaks of Brookfield, Orange Co., Vt., which, in 1795, opened a town library, not supported by taxes, however, which still exists with more than 800 v. The holding of a regular meeting has never been omitted since the foundation. Peacham, Caledonia Co., Vt., founded a library near the beginning of this century, which received a good endowment under the will of the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

WORCESTER. The library extension. (In the *Spy*, Dec. 25.) $\frac{1}{2}$ col. and cut.

REPORTS.

Astor L. Added 1938; total 229,592; readers 53,557 (increase 2377); books delivered 179,639; visits to alcoves 8918 (decrease 351).

Cambridge (Eng.) P. F. L. (33d rpt.) Added 1756; total 34,840; issued 102,929.

Cincinnati P. L. (1887-88.) Added 5069; total 153,612; home use 231,312; lib. use 208,398; periodicals 412,441. The circulation and consultation are largely in advance of the previous year. A number of the leading popular magazines and reviews have been put in circulation, to meet a felt want, as these periodicals are a large factor in the current literature of the day. This has given great satisfaction. The magazines are in continuous circulation, and the list now furnished could be profitably extended. At present this comprises the *Atlantic monthly*, *Belford*, *Century*, *Harper*, *Lippincott*, *North American review*, *Popular science monthly*, *Scribner*, the *Magazine of English history*, and *Vom Fels zum Meer*.

Indianapolis (Ind.) P. L. (7th rpt.) Added 2463, of which 486 were donated; total 43,252 books; 3619 pamphlets; new cards 3401; circulation 317,108.

Kansas Hist. Soc. (6th bien. rpt.) Added 12,864 v., pm., and newspaper files; total 9971 bd. v., 30,353 unbd. v. and pm., 7081 bd. newspaper files and periodicals. "The library is the largest historical library west of the Mississippi River, and the largest but one west of the Alleghany Mountains."

Lancaster (Pa.) Law Lib. As. Added 103; balance on hand \$342.35. Joseph C. Snyder, the librarian, recommends that, owing to the loss of books, members be requested not to take the books from the rooms of the library.

Lowell (Mass.) City L. Added, 1440; total 35,433; issued 105,463.

"One person was punished by a fine of \$15 and costs on two charges, amounting to about \$40, for purloining and defacing periodicals from the reference-room, and the other by a fine, which, with costs, amounted to \$10, for larceny of papers from the reading-room. The character of the reading continues to improve. The reading of fiction has still further decreased, from 77 per cent. last year to 75 per cent. this year, while the use of books in the reference-room has

increased from 6050 to 7336. The work in connection with the public schools also continues to increase. There can be no doubt that many of the children who are granted the use of the library are too young to have such unrestricted privileges as the free range of the library, to select from its resources at their own will, either on their own cards, or the cards of their parents or other adult relatives. Perhaps a change for the better might be brought about by advancing the age from twelve to fourteen years, at which minors are allowed to take books, and furnishing those between the ages of fourteen and eighteen with cards of a different color from adults' cards, which would entitle the holder to draw but two books in one week, instead of a book every day, as all may do at present. Such an arrangement might be expected to have some effect in correcting an evil habit of reading more than it is possible for any ordinary person to understand, much less children in a condition of rudimentary mental development. For children less than fourteen there might be teachers' cards, as they are called in some places, to be given upon the recommendation of the child's teacher, and entitling to the use of one book a week, always to be selected by the teacher."

Manchester F. P. Ls. (36th rpt.) Added 8746; total 191,967; home use 775,000; lib. use 831,874; (393,845 in the Boys' Rooms.)

Milwaukee P. L. Added 3920 (bought 3123, costing \$5873.52); total 46,357; home use 102,754 (fict. and juv. 72.6 %). The trustees urge the erection of a building. The laws of Wisconsin relating to the library are printed at the end of the report.

N. Y. State L. Added to the general library 2434; to the law lib. 1364; totals: gen. lib. 96,960, law lib. 41,231. The Regents dwell chiefly upon the new quarters prepared for the library in the capitol.

Northampton (Mass.) P. L. Added 791; total 22,583; issued 49,606 (taken by children under sixteen 11,333; fiction 34,609); lib. use 3326.

Patten (Me.) Free L. Assoc. Cost of books purchased \$145.64.

Pawtucket (R. I.) P. L. Added 244; total 10,631; issued 35,571; (fiction 74.1 %).

"Many of the teachers find by inquiring that comparatively few of their pupils have library cards. We are supplying the teachers with application-blanks, which they deliver to their pupils; these are signed by the parent or guardian, countersigned by the teacher, and then presented to the librarian. Within a month 200 of these blanks have been given out, most of which have been already exchanged for cards. By this means the children are calling largely for books."

Pennsylvania State L. Added 5000; total 160,000. Dr. Egle, libn., protests against making the State Library a "circulating library." He recommends that the State be represented at the St. Louis meeting of the A. L. A., and asks for a larger force of assistants.

St. Helens F. P. L. Added 1355; total 15,783; issued 114,175 (14,000 more than the previous year); visits to the reading-room 254,943.

Topeka P. L. Issued 41,600; library use 2233.

The librarian's efforts to interest the pupils and teachers of the public schools have resulted in bringing several schools to the library. The pupils meet in the office or art-room, where they will not disturb readers, and the librarian gives them a short talk about obtaining cards and using the library, and suggests authors and books for them to read. The teacher then tells them about books to be read in connection with their studies, and the pupils examine a lot of carefully selected books and make lists of those that particularly interest them. They seemed to be very much interested and really desirous of reading books that will be helpful to them. The result has been that all the books especially recommended are out all of the time. Duplicate copies have been ordered, however, and will soon be ready for circulation. Among those may be mentioned the 'Boy travelers' series, by Knox; the 'Vassar girl' series, by Mrs. Champney; the 'Zigzag journeys,' by Butterworth, and all of Miss Alcott's books.

The librarian has been pleased with the marked increase in the number of high school and college students who come to him for help in preparing debates, essays, and orations, and he would be glad to have all come whenever he could be of service to them.

Out of 41,600 volumes issued during the year only 8 have been lost, and 1 at least of these will be recovered or paid for. The other 7 were issued on cards given out before any security was required. During 1887 31 books were lost in this way. Experience seems to prove the wisdom of requiring some security. The library has not lost the value of a penny by reason of loaning books on cards issued on guaranty or deposit, and there has been but one instance where a guarantor has been called upon to pay any fine or other indebtedness, and in no instance has a penny of deposit money been retained for such a cause."

NOTES.

Atlanta, Ga. *Young Men's L.* was reopened on Jan. 16 for the first time since the fire occurred, destroying the roof of the building, and causing considerable damage. The books have all been rearranged, and Miss Fields, the librarian, and her assistants are at their work again. The repairs to the roof, while not yet entirely completed, have added greatly to the convenience and comfort of the building. The large sky-lights which have been placed in the roof light the hall much better than it was lighted before, and visitors will find it an agreeable reading-room while the repairs to the regular reading-rooms are being completed.

Boston. There has been completed, under the direction of Carroll D. Wright, a work that will be of inestimable value to historians, genealogists, the legal fraternity, and all interested in the history of local records of State, county, town, church, or any other corporate or incorporate body. This work had its origin some years ago in the investigations of persons who were interested in the preservation of the local records and histories of Massachusetts, and who recognized the careless way in which these rec-

ords had been preserved. It was begun in 1884, when Carroll D. Wright was placed in charge of it as Commissioner of Public Records, and money has been appropriated from time to time to carry it on. Col. Wright's duties as chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor necessitated placing the details in charge of others, but the work is now practically finished, and the report to the Legislature will be made early in the session of 1889.

The report will include subordinate reports of the returns made by the clerks of courts as to the number of volumes in their possession, the contents of these volumes and their condition, and the years covered by the records. The returns from the town and city clerks will give the number of volumes and kind in their keeping, with the years covered. The returns from church officials will also give the kind of record in their keeping, with their condition and the years covered. The reports of returns from the registers of deeds and probate will give the dates of the earliest entries in their records, and the returns will be preceded by dates of the establishment of these offices and the time of transferring towns from the jurisdiction of one registry to another. All persons making returns have been asked as to any records which are lost or of which they have knowledge, but which are not in their keeping, and an attempt has been made as far as possible to follow the information given, with a view of locating any missing records. They have also been asked relative to copies of any records which they may know to exist, and special pains have been taken to ascertain what records are indexed. Even the records of extinct churches have been traced and compiled as far as possible, and the report will give all necessary information as to the custody and condition of all records, especially those containing information of more than local value.

Brooklyn, (N. Y.) L. The library now contains 100,000 volumes. Bulletin No. 26, containing a list of 2000 new books, selected mainly from additions to the library since Dec. 1, 1887, has recently been issued. This comprises only about one-half the books that have been added since that time. A change in the rules has been made in the reduction of the charge for drawing extra books. Only 2 cents a day, or 10 cents a week, is now charged for each book taken out in addition to the one drawn on a single subscription.

Brooklyn Union for Christian Work held its twenty-second annual meeting in the Union Hall on Schermerhorn Street. Prof. Robert Foster presided. The Union's library contained 4080 volumes on March 1, but there are in it now 6870 books, and it has 4200 subscribers. During the year 150 people used the reading-room daily.

Central Falls (R. I.) F. P. L. The library started in 1882 in the dressing-room of the Pacific engine-house, and contained when first opened about 900 volumes. It has received \$50 a year from the State, and small local appropriations. The library now has some 2600 volumes, and an average weekly circulation of 300 volumes.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) L. Association. The membership has reached 351, and great exertions

are to be made to increase it. The library has at present a balance of \$900.

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. The board has instructed Librarian Hild to distribute 2500 worn-out volumes to charitable institutions. Institutions making application are to be awarded their share of these books.

Columbus (O.) State Prison L. The library contains some 4000 volumes, of which one-fourth is the better class of fiction. Each Tuesday blanks are issued to the reading convicts, who fill them out with their corridor, cell, and personal number (names are only numbers here, reaching now to about twenty thousand), and the number of the book desired. The books are distributed to the cells the next day. They may be retained two weeks, and by permission renewed. Violations of the rules and injuries to the books are reported and treated as misdemeanors. Distributions are more frequent in winter, when the evening in the cell lasts from falling darkness till the lights are out at 9 o'clock. Of the 1400 prisoners who can read, 1000 draw books, and the average weekly circulation is 800.

Denver (Col.) Mercantile L. has just concluded a year of great usefulness but of comparatively slight growth. The salary of the librarian and his assistant, and the expenses of heating, lighting, and caring for the library rooms are paid from the general fund of the Chamber of Commerce, and the new books which have been put upon the shelves have been purchased with the voluntary subscriptions of members of that organization. Five or six hundred volumes of such a character as to be almost a necessity have been purchased during the past year. With the financial help expected from the inaugural ball, they hope to add 3000 or 4000 books to the library during the coming year. During the past year the circulation has been something over 80,000, or an average of 250 volumes a day, while the percentage of increase for the past year varies in the different departments from 40 to 55 per cent.

The Hartford (Conn.) Theol. Sem. L. was formed mainly through the liberality of Newton Case, Esq., of Hartford. It contains about 43,000 v. and 15,000 pm. It is intended to furnish apparatus for special research, as well as for general theological study. The collection of works for general reference, encyclopædias, periodicals, etc., is unusually large, and all the principal theological departments are well represented by particular works. For the specialist there is considerable material in the departments of Reformation History and of historical sources in general, in Patristics, in Rabbinical Literature, in Liturgics, and in Bibliography. The library is classified substantially according to the system of encyclopædia taught in the seminary, and has an alphabetical card catalogue by authors, with a separate analytical index of biographical works and essays. It is open from 8 a.m. till 10 p.m., except during hours of general seminary exercises. The use of it is free to students, to ministers, and to any responsible person who is pursuing special scientific study.

Laquima (N. H.) L. The trustees have leased the second story of the new National Bank block

for a term of five years. The entire floor will be fitted up especially for the accommodation of the library.

Lebanon (N. H.) L. will be opened in its new quarters in Memorial Hall on Feb. 1.

Malone (N. Y.) L. The library contains some 3600 volumes, and this year has spent \$150 in periodicals for the reading-room. The funds are partly provided by the district, and the rest by the State. The circulation averages 300 a week.

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. The library has completely outgrown its present accommodation. At present it has a floor area of 9323 feet, and ought to have at least 15,000. On Dec. 29 "people stood in unbroken lines before the newspaper files, and every chair was occupied. If the library could obtain a separate building it would not only escape the risk of destruction by fire of its 47,000 volumes, which are insured for only about half their value, but effect a saving of nearly \$2500 annually.

New Haven (Conn.) F. L. Mayor York has called attention of the Board of Aldermen to the ill effects of the city ordinance which compels him to appoint yearly two of the library committee from the board and council, thus making two of the committee depend on politics for their position, and making frequent changes probable. The board has taken steps to change it.

New Orleans, La. Howard Memorial L. The new building of the Howard Memorial Library was informally accepted from the builders Dec. 31, 1888, and work upon the books was begun by Mr. C. Alex. Nelson and two assistants Jan. 2. The classification and arrangement of the books will be pushed as rapidly as possible, and the library will be opened to the public as soon as this work is done, without waiting for the completion of the card catalog for the public, the official catalog and shelf-lists being used in the interim. — C. Alex. N.

New York, N. Y. Columbia College L. The publication of a monthly list of accessions to the collection has been commenced and the second number will soon be issued. For some time past the purchase of books has been the care of Mr. G. H. Baker, who has also the general direction of the library since the departure of Mr. Dewey the first of the present month. The School of Library Economy will probably be transferred to Albany, under charge of Mr. Dewey, by whom it was established.

New York. The Grace Aguilar Free Library benefited largely by a concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, Nov. 20, 1888.

New York (N. Y.) Mercantile L. Mr. William T. Peoples, Librarian of the Mercantile Library, confirms the rumors that are afloat to the effect that the trustees intend soon to build a new edifice for the use of the association. They have decided not to move the library, but to erect a new building on the present site on Astor Place. The building will be of iron, brick, and terra-cotta, six stories high, and will occupy the full plot owned by the Library Association. This

plot contains a frontage of 150 feet, and a depth sufficient to make four full city lots. The building will be as nearly fire-proof as possible. Parties now hold leases of some of the property, which will not expire until May of next year. There is no disposition to crowd them out, and meanwhile plans for the new building will be carefully drawn. There is no intention of interrupting the work of the library. Whenever the architect may be ready to tear down the present building the books will be conveyed elsewhere in that neighborhood, and the library will remain open as it has always done. In the new building it is intended that the basement and the four lower stories shall be rented, the library occupying the fifth and sixth stories. It is calculated that by this arrangement the library will secure at least fifty per cent. more room than it now occupies. The intended cost of the new building will be about \$250,000.

Passaic (N. J.) F. P. L. Though the city has given nothing to support the institution during the current year, by private subscription enough has been raised to hire and furnish rooms in the Campbell & Morrell building, to pay the librarian, and devote \$500 to the purchase of books. The circulating department was opened in December, and the city has given it \$1200. 15,000 people used the reading-room in the first year of its organization.

Pawtucket (R. I.) F. P. L. At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Pawtucket Free Public Library, held Dec. 26, 1888, the following vote was passed. "Voted, that all pupils of the public schools who can read and write in a manner satisfactory to the librarian, shall be entitled to the privileges of the library."

Pennsylvania S. L. The Harrisburg *Patriot* calls attention to the wretched housing of the State's library. It states that for want of space any attempt at classification is impossible, that the rooms have been hitherto put to other uses as well, caucuses and political meetings being held there, and that the ms. records have been rifled by autograph hunters.

Philadelphia (Pa.) German Society L. The second floor of the newly dedicated building of the society is used exclusively for a library, and contains a very fine collection of German books.

Portland (Me.) Institute and P. L. Senator Libby has brought in an act to amend the charter of the Portland Institute and Public Library and to change its name to the "Portland Public Library." A permanent board, styled the "Trustees of the Portland Public Library," shall manage and govern the property, which shall be used and improved for a free public library for the inhabitants of the city of Portland, and shall be forever exempt from liability to be taken by the city from the board of trustees. Said board of trustees shall consist of such number, not exceeding twenty, as the life members of the corporation, at a meeting specially called for that purpose, and to act upon the acceptance of this act, may determine, and shall in the first instance be elected at such meeting.

Under suspension of rules in the Senate this act was read twice and passed to be engrossed.

Portland (Me.) P. L. The new library building, the gift of James P. Baxter, is to be dedicated in January. The old library was closed on Dec. 17, and the books called in.

Ridley Park, (Pa.) L. Assoc. The library will be opened the first of February, which will be donation day, and afterwards every day and evening. It is probable that rooms will be secured in the hall adjoining Council Chamber in Tulluck's new building, which will be fitted up for the purposes of a library and reading-room, and which will be for the people of Ridley Park. Stated meeting of members will be held monthly. A large number of books and subscriptions in money have already been proffered.

Rockville (N. Y.) L. Association. The second meeting of the association was held on Dec. 17. The association now numbers 30 members, each of whom is pledged to contribute \$5 per annum, as soon as the library is organized.

Salem (Mass.) P. L. The building is finished so far as the outside, and it is hoped it will be ready for occupation in June, when the library will open with about 11,000 volumes, 2500 of which are gifts. The books are now in process of cataloguing, and will, when placed in the new building, be arranged on the Dewey system.

South Bend (Ind.) P. L. The new public library in the fourth story of the Oliver Opera House block will be open in a few weeks. The books are now being placed in position, properly catalogued and labeled. There are about 1000 volumes, and to these more will be added as the public funds set apart for this purpose are collected. Miss Eva Humphreys, whose father, Dr. Humphreys, labored so long and earnestly for the establishment of a public library in this city, has been selected as librarian. There is poetic justice in this, besides Miss Humphreys is fully competent to fill the position. Prof. Du Shane Superintendent of the city schools, has general charge of the library.

Toledo (O.) P. L. The new library, now in process of construction, is about 74 x 140 feet, two stories in height, faced with Stony Point sandstone, roofs of slate and terra cotta, to be a fire-proof building throughout. The design is a peculiar and original composition by Mr. Fallis, the plan, form, and outline being Norman, while the treatment of wall surfaces, openings, and details are in harmony with and partake of the Norman feeling, yet the omission of the arch and the substitution of the lintel and the introduction of ornament based upon the classic, produces an effect more pleasing to the eye in a building of comparatively small proportions than the strict adherence to the Norman, which would be more suitable for a larger building.

The library-room proper, is about eighty-three feet long, thirty-eight feet wide, and twenty-four feet to the ceiling. Its full capacity will be about one hundred and twenty thousand volumes, but it will be arranged at present for only sixty or seventy thousand volumes. The reading-room

is 52 x 34 feet, well lighted, and occupies that part of the building facing on Madison Street. In addition to the library-room-proper, there is a reference-room 43 x 15 feet, with entrances from the library-room and reading-room; also a librarian's room, catalogue-room, work-room, cloak-room, etc. In the second story over the reading-room are rooms for the Board of Library Trustees, and the President of the board. The entire cost of the building completed, will be about \$55,000.

Utica (N. Y.) City L. The library was closed on Dec. 22, for two weeks, in order that an inventory of the books might be taken for a new manuscript catalogue.

Warren (R. I.) George Hail F. L. The building was dedicated with appropriate exercises on Jan. 8. The corner-stone was laid on June 24, 1887, and the work has since then been vigorously pushed forward. The building follows the Romanesque architecture, and has a frontage of 60 feet. The library owes its name to the late George Hail, whose widow left the Association a valuable bequest. The Rev. August Woodbury, D.D., of Providence, delivered the address.

Washington (D. C.) Patent Office L. A general index of the English *Telegraphic Journal* and *Electrical Review*, is more than half completed. This piece of work has been incited by the immense and increasing demand for electrical literature.

The 2d supplement—or 3d, counting one appended to the original volume—of the Patent Office Library catalogue, is now getting its last letters into print. Its most noticeable point of improvement is its list of *Periodicals*, complete for the whole library, regardless of previous attempts which were extremely imperfect; thus presenting some 900 sets, more or less complete, from the total *Philosophical Transactions* abridged or full, to the last flicker of "electric light," with the years embraced. Steps will be taken to have some extra numbers of the signatures containing this list struck off.

Williamsport (Pa.) P. School L. The public school library, located in a spacious room on the third floor of the new High School building, is regularly opened for the distribution of books on Wednesdays from 4.15 to 5.15 p.m., and on Saturdays from 2 to 3 p.m. Any applicant residing in Williamsport and above 12 years of age will receive books free of any charge and subject only to the few restrictions necessary to the proper regulation of a public library. Through the persevering efforts of Josiah Emery, Esq., and others, the little collection of books of a few years ago has received numerous additions, until it now contains many hundreds of choice volumes. The departments of history and biography, travel and adventure, art and science, and fiction, particularly, are filled with many well-chosen works. The library has been thoroughly overhauled and thoroughly classified. A new catalogue is in course of preparation and will soon be published.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Bodleian (Oxford, Eng.) L. Mr. E. B. Nicholson, Bodley's librarian at Oxford, has printed "an elaborate report upon the library, which covers the five years from the date of his appointment to the end of 1887. An immense amount of condensed information is given concerning the contents of the library—books, mss., and coins—recent additions the progress of cataloguing, questions of lending, protection from fire, and administration generally, finance, etc."

Inverness, Scotland. The Free Library, which was started a few years ago with a prodigious flourish of trumpets, is a complete failure. The reading-room has been closed, and the reference and lending library is now open for only two hours daily. It appears that upwards of 800 books are missing from the library, and that there is a debt of £726, besides the original cost of the building.

Winsford. The Free Library movement appears to be extending in small communities. Last week a free library was opened at Winsford, in Cheshire, towards the establishment of which Mr. Brunner, M.P., has contributed liberally.—*Ath.*, Dec. 22.

Librarians.

DUNN, Jacob P. The Democratic caucus of the Legislature of Indiana has nominated Jacob P. Dunn, of Indianapolis, for State Librarian. For seventeen years the office has been filled by women. Mrs. Scott, who has filled it for three years past, has resigned on account of matrimony. Jacob P. Dunn was in charge of the literary bureau of the State Committee last fall, and is an active Democratic worker. He led from the start in the balloting, and on the fifth ballot received 44 votes and the nomination.

FLORIMO, Francesco, Librarian of the Conservatorio at Naples, and the principal agent in enriching that institution with its precious store of autographs and mss., died on the 18th of December. He was the composer of many songs, the historian of the Neapolitan school of music, and an intimate friend of Bellini. Signor Florimo was eighty-eight years old.

HALL, Prof. E. W., Librarian of Colby University, delivered an address at Auburn the last week in December, as President of the Maine Pedagogical Society, upon "The teacher and the library," which the *Kennebec Journal* calls "one of the most notable productions of its kind that has been given in Maine for a generation." The intimate relations between the public library and the public school were most clearly stated, and facts given to show that the free public library is in fact the acme of the public educational system.

HARRISON, Robert, having resigned the office of Honorary Treasurer of the Library Association, which he has ably filled since the foundation of the society in 1877, Mr. H. R. Tedder, Librarian of the Athenæum Club, has been appointed his successor.—*Ath.*, Jan. 19.

LOWE, Mrs. Sue P. The Democratic caucus of the Tennessee Legislature reassembled this afternoon to nominate a State Librarian to succeed Mrs. Sue P. Lowe. Mrs. Lowe was nominated by 80 to 6. Mrs. Lowe was elected to the librarianship two years ago. She is widow of a Confederate soldier who served in General Robert Hatton's Fourteenth Tennessee Regiment, and who died as Clerk and Master of Chancery Court, Robertson County.

POOLE, W. F. Librarian of the Newberry L. delivered the opening address as President of the American Historical Association at Washington, Dec. 26.

PRESCOTT, Mrs., was duly installed as Librarian and Secretary of Los Angeles Public Library in the place of Miss Jessie A. Gavitt, who has been in the position for the past four years. Miss Gavitt was elected and installed on February 1, 1884, and therefore thought her term of office would not expire until February 1 of this year, hence her refusal to turn the office over to Mrs. Prescott. On learning, however, that she was wrong in this idea, Miss Gavitt this morning delivered the books, keys, and papers to her successor and spent considerable time in explaining to Mrs. Prescott and her assistant how the books were kept. Miss Gavitt has made an acceptable librarian and the library has improved since she has had charge of it. It is said that Miss Gavitt will be given a position in the County Recorder's office.

RICHARDSON, Ernest C., Librarian of the Hartford Theological Seminary, and Assistant Professor of Bibliology, meets the Junior Class one hour per week during the 2d Semester for instruction upon selected topics in Methodology and Literature, including the Origin of Literature, Doctrine of the Logos, Principles of Criticism, Comparative Literature, Formation of Library and hints on Literary Method.

TENNEY, Hiram A., of Newburyport, aged seventy years, is dead. He has been librarian of the Public Library since 1854, with the exception of one year.

Gifts and Bequests.

Charleston (S. C.) L. Soc. The library has recently received a very valuable gift of books from Mr. T. Street, of this city. There are in all 129 books in this collection, a majority of them relating to matters of local history and interest. This addition to the library is particularly acceptable at this time, as the society needs books, papers, and manuscripts relating to local matters. Mr. Street has also lately given sixty works of a miscellaneous character for the use of the sailors who frequent the rooms of the Charleston Port Society, and also a large number of books on Unitarianism to the church of that denomination in this city.

Liverpool University College. Mr. H. Tate has given £16,000 for the completion of the proposed library block of new buildings. It is proposed to call the library by his name.

Melrose (Mass.) P. L. W. E. Barrett has given the library \$100 for the purchase of books "bearing on the building, furnishing, decoration, and surroundings of homes." He also states that he intends from time to time "to contribute such volumes and amounts" as will give the trustees a proper fund to keep up this department.

Milton, Mass., has been left \$125,000 by the late Isaac W. Nute to found the Nute High School and Library.

Newport, N. H. Hon. Dexter Richards has engaged the Newport town hall for Feb. 22, for the dedication of the new library building, which he will present to the town.

New York, N. Y. Columbia College L. A gift of a collection of books on the subject of Mary Queen of Scots comes from General De Peyster, who, as the author of two or three books on the same theme, gathered these volumes for reference, about two hundred in number, and now turns them over to this library.

N. Y. Hist. Soc. L. \$100,000 was given by an unknown friend for a new building on condition that the society shall raise \$150,000 for the same purpose. The amount has been secured.

N. Y. Union Theol. Seminary L. Mr. H. Day has given the hymnological library of Prof. Frederic M. Bird, the well-known authority on hymns and hymn-writers, to the seminary. The library has been recognized as rich in this department, and its collections were increased, some five years ago, at the death of the Rev. E. T. Hatfield, D. D., also an acknowledged specialist in this literature, by a large number of volumes that had been his. The addition of Prof. Bird's collection, numbering some 3500 volumes, including about 100 duplicates, puts the Union Seminary beyond all rivalry in respect to both the number and the value of this interesting class of books. The books are to be at once catalogued and made available for use. — *Critic*.

Rugby, Tenn., Hughes P. L. The notice in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of the needs of the Hughes Pub. Library has brought it a gift of \$24.25 from J. Vernon Whitaker, Esq., of London.

Tucoma, Wash. Ter. Walter J. Thompson has offered to present the proposed library with 2000 volumes on condition that the city shall provide for the permanent maintenance of the library; and an additional 1000 volumes if they will give \$1000 for the purchase of books.

The Price L. Assoc., Taylorville, Pa., has received from Mr. J. A. Price an offer of books to be named by townsmen and suggesting that the Association offer prizes for the best list. They accordingly offer to all residents of Lackawanna and Old Forge Township: "To the person who shall name the best of biographical works (not over 100 v.) shall be presented a life membership in the Association; to the person who shall name the best list of novels (not over 100 v.) an honorary membership; and to the person who shall name the best list of historical works (not over 50 v.), an active membership in the Association for three years. The books that may be named in the lists shall be decided to be best adapted for library purposes will be selected and presented to the Association."

Cataloging and Classification.

APPRENTICES' L., N. Y. Suppl. 1 to the Finding list, books added Jan.-Dec., 1888. N. Y., 1889. 2+23+[1] p. l. O.

The Library bulletin of CORNELL UNIV. for Nov. has an account and plan of the new building.

DEWEY, Melvil. Rules for author and classed catalogs as used in Columbia College Library with 52 fac-similes of sample cards; with Bibliography of catalogue rules by M. Salome Cutler. Bost., Lib. Bureau, 1888. 48 p. O.

The binding, paper, and printing are all that can be desired. Varieties of type are used to enable the reader to find quickly the rule he is in search of. The 52 fac-simile cards aid vastly in understanding the rules. This feature is the best in the book; it is not absolutely original in application to cataloging, for it was used by Dr. Ezra Abbot and in a single case in Cutter's rules, but its free use as a leading feature is entirely new and most praiseworthy. The points in which these rules differ from the A. L. A. we have already commented upon (LIB. JNL. 12). Our objections to them have not altered.

DOUTHWAITE, W. R., *comp.* Catalogue of the books in the library of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn; with an index of subjects; compiled under the direction of Judge Russell, London, Eng.; printed by C. F. Rowarth, 1888. 8+720 p. Q. cl.

The MERC. LIB. OF PHILA.'s January bulletin continues the list of Historical novels, covering Russia, Greece, Turkey, Asia.

N. Y. MERC. L. Bulletin of new books, no. 11; Total no. of vols. 223, 196. *n.p., n.d.* 43+[2] p. l. O.

THOMSON, J.: Descriptive catalogue of the library of Clarence H. Clark, Chestnut-Wold, Philadelphia. [Vol. 1.] Phila., 1888. 4 l. + 577 p. l. O. (100 copies, 25 on Centennial certificate paper, 75 on Brown's all-linen paper.)

An author-catalogue (v. 1, A-L), to be followed by a subject list with short titles, "to show what books on each division of bibliography—'Architecture,' 'Extra illustrated works,' 'History,' and so forth—are included in the library," and "a general index so arranged that the reader may readily ascertain what works or portions of works relate to any particular matter." In the author list description notes, often long, are affixed to almost every title.

TOPEKA (*Kan.*) F. P. L. Select list 1; books recommended to scholars in the public schools. Comp. by James M. Sawin, principal of Point St. Gram. Sch., Prov., R. I. Prov., 1888. 20 p. D.

This is Mr. Sawin's 9th annual list. Every book has a descriptive note.

WEYMOUTH (*Mass.*) TUFTS L. Bulletin 22, Jan. 1, 1889. 23 p. O. On manila paper.

WINSOR, Justin. Calendar of the Sparks mss. in Harvard College Library with an appendix showing other mss. Camb., Mass., 1880. 88 p. O. (Harv. Univ. Lib. Bibliog. contrib. 22.)

CHANGED TITLES.

A new title has been given to the book written by the late T. R. Hazard entitled, "The jonny cake letters." It is now entitled, "Folk lore of the Narragansett country in Rhode Island, the jonny cake letters of Shepard Tom."

"Rome or reason; a memoir of Christian and extra-Christian experience by Nathaniel Ramsay Waters." N. Y., C. P. Somerby, 1888, D., is the same as "Through Rome on; a memoir, etc.," N. Y., C. P. Somerby, 1887, D. Mr. Waters died in 1887, but the copyright of the new ed. is taken out in his name.

Supplied by Harvard College Library.

Stephen Gill Boyd (Indian local names with their interpretation);

Lincoln Lear Eyre (The American aristocracy);

W. H. Hodge (The Philadelphia society for organizing charitable relief and repressing mendicancy);

Monroe B. Snyder (The pending school problems);

Clarence Alfonsus Walworth (Andiatorocté, or The eve of Lady Day on Lake George);

James Shields Whitney (Public schools in their relations to the community).

Supplied by J. Edmonds:

The queen's poisoner; or France in the sixteenth century. By L. S. Costello. Lond., Bentley, 1841.

The queen mother. A romance of the days of Henry IV. By L. S. Costello. Lond., Bentley, 1844.

The running title is "The queen's poisoner." Catherine de Medicis; or the queen-mother. By L. S. Costello. Lond., Bentley, 1853.

According to the "English catalogue" the book was issued under this title by Bentley in 1848, and by C. H. Clarke in 1859.

Iza's story. By Grace Ramsay [Kathleen O'Meara]. Lond., Hurst, 1869.

Iza; a story of life in Russian Poland. By K. O'Meara. Lond., Burns, 1879.

The spell of home. After the German of E. Werner [Buerstenbinder]. By Mrs. A. L. Wister. *Lippincott's Magazine* for Feb. 1888.

Home sounds. By E. Werner. Tr. from the German, by E. W. Conduit. N. Y., Munro.

Hellmuth and Leonora of the first translation become Hellmut and Eleonore in the second; and there are other changes.

Banned and blessed. After the German of E. Werner [Bürstenbinder]. By Mrs. A. L. Wister. Phila., Lippincott, 1884.

Raymond's atonement. From the German, by Christina Tyrrell. Lond., Bentley, 1884.

Same. N. Y., Seaside, *n.d.*

- Gustave Adolf, and the thirty years' war. By Z. Topelius. N. Y., Carleton, 1872.
- Times of Gustaf Adolf. By Z. Topelius. Chic., McClurg.
- History of Jewäd: Turkish romance. By Ali Aziz Effendi. Glasgow, Wilson, 1883.
- The story of Jewäd; a romance. By Ali Aziz Effendi. N. Y., Gottsberger, 1888.
- The missionary; an Indian tale. By Miss Owenson. Lond., Stockdale, 1811.
- Luxima, the prophetess. A tale of India. By Lady S. Morgan. Lond., Westerton, 1859.
- In the preface reference is made to the change of title and the revision of the story.
- Arwed Gyllenstierna; a tale of the early part of the 18th century. By C. F. Van der Velde. In *Tales from the German*. Boston, 1837.
- A son of Sweden. By C. F. Van der Velde. Lond., Remington, 1879.
- The fisher-maiden: a Norwegian tale. B. Björnson. N. Y., Leypoldt, 1869.
- The fishing-girl. B. Björnson. Lond., Cassell [1870].
- The history of a flirt, related by herself. By Mrs. E. C. Grey. Lond., Colburn, 1840.
- The flirt; or passages in the life of a fashionable young lady. Mrs. E. C. Grey. Phila., Peterson, *n.d.*
- The flirt; or the life of a young lady of fashion. Mrs. E. C. Grey. Phila., Peterson, *n.d.*
- The serpent-charmer; a tale of the Indian mutiny. By Louis Rousselet. Lond., Low, 1879.
- The serpent-charmer. By Louis Rousselet. N. Y., Scribner [1880?].
- A tale of the Indian mutiny; or the serpent-charmer. By Louis Rousselet, *n. ed.* N. Y., Scribner, 1888.
- Village tales from the Black Forest. By B. Auerbach. Lond., Bogue, 1846.
- Black Forest village stories. By B. Auerbach. N. Y., Leypoldt, 1869.
- Puddleford and its people. By H. H. Riley. N. Y., Hueston, 1854.
- The Puddleford papers; or humors of the West. By H. H. Riley. N. Y., Derby, 1857.
- Chapters 20-24 are not in the first issue; otherwise they are the same.
- The exiles; a tale. By Talvi [T. A. L. v. J. Robinson]. N. Y., 1853.
- Woodhill; or the ways of Providence. By Talvi. N. Y., De Witt, 1856.
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- Excepting changes in a few pages, and the addition of about 80 pages, this is identical with the former edition.
- Fowler, W: W. Twenty years of inside life in Wall Street; or revelations of the personal experiences of a speculator. N. Y., Judd, 1880, pp. 576.
- See *Modern Proteus*, p. 35.
- Avind; a story of country life in Norway. By Björnson. Lond., Simpkin, 1870.
- The happy boy; a tale of Norwegian peasant life. By Björnson. Bost., Sever, 1870.

FULL NAMES.

C: Riché Hildeburn (Issues of the Pa. Press, 1685-1784);

Mason Locke Weems (The Life of Washington, etc.).

Supplied by Harvard College Library:

C: Bryant Fairchild (History of the 27th reg. N. Y. V.);

J: Quincy Bittinger (History of Haverhill, N. H.); Franklin H: Giddings (Sociology and political economy);

J: Cauchois Smith (Culmination of the science of logic);

G: Stayley Brown (Yarmouth, Nova Scotia);

W: Wilson Cook ("Trusts;" the recent combinations in trade, etc.);

J: H: Ryder (A short sketch of the life of Mrs. Azubah Freeman Ryder);

G: Kellogg Dauchy (translator of "Four years with the army of the Potomac," by Regis de Trobriand);

Frank Lowber James (Elementary microscopic technology);

H: Coddington Meyer (Water-waste prevention);

Absalom Backus Earle (Bringing in sheaves);

Lorin Low Dame and Frank Shipley Collins (Flora of Middlesex county, Massachusetts).

Supplied by the Osterhout Library, Wilkesbarre:

Bradley, W: Morse, pub. (Atlas of the world, 1887);

Butler, James Glentworth (Bible-work, 1887), instead of Glenworth, as given in Full names, L. J. for Aug.;

Ferris, G: Titus (Great violinists and pianists, 1881);

Fortune, Timothy T: (Black and white, 1884);

Hall, Granville Stanley, and Mansfield, J: Melvin (Hints toward a bibliography of education);

Hollister, Horace (History of Lackawanna Valley, 1857);

Krehbiel, H: E: (Review of the N. Y. musical season, 1886-87, 1887);

Miller, Leslie W: (Essentials of perspective, 1887);

Oliphant, S: Grant (Queer questions and ready replies, 1888);

Plunkett, Mrs. Harriette M. (Women, plumbers and doctors, 1885);

Tucker, G: Fox (Manual relating to the preparation of wills, 1884, Monroe doctrine, 1885);

Upton, G: Putnam (Standard oratorios, 1887);

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ADEMOLLO, A. *Bibliografia della cronistoria teatrale italiana*. Milano, 1888. 12 p. 16°.

From no. 35, 36 of the *Gazzetta mus. di Milano*, 1888.

CATALOGUE of early printed books relating to America. Exhibited at the Grolier Club, New York, Dec. 13 to Dec. 22, 1888. 2+24 p. 12°.

Titles, with a few notes, of fifty volumes of the rarest Americana.

J: D. CHAMPLIN and W: F. APTHORP'S *Cyclopedia of music and musicians*, vol. 1, N. Y., C. Scribner's Sons, 1888, 1. O., has a Bibliography, p. xv-xxiv.

ELENCO del giornale e delle opere periodiche che si pubblicano in Italia, le cui associazioni si ricevono dagli uffici postali e dalle collettorie di 1ª classe (Direz. Gen. delle Poste). Roma, 1888. 128 p. 8°.

FORD, Paul L. *Bibliography and reference list of the history and literature relating to the adoption of the Constitution of the U. S.*, 1787-8. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1888. 61 p. 8°.

Bibliography of Mr. GLADSTONE'S recent writings, with explanatory notes. N. Y., Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 1888.

How to extend books. (In *N. Y. Mail and Express*, Dec. 17.) 1½ col.

MONTFORD, E. W., *architect*. Battersea F. L.; selected design; plan and elevation. (In *Builder*, Dec. 8.)

The first floor has rooms for a family. The lending library on the ground floor is very badly lighted. A critical article appeared in the *Builder*, Nov. 10.

J. ROMAN'S *Tableau hist. du département des Hautes-Alpes*, Grenoble, 1888, 32+204 p., 4°, has a "Bibliographie de chacune des communes qui le composent."

SEARS, G: E. A collection of works illustrative of The Dance of Death, La Danse Macabre, Imagines Mortis, Icones Mortis, Les Images de la Mort, Der Todten Tanz, in the library of G: E. Sears; with photographic reproductions of rare and curious title-pages and plates selected therefrom. N. Y., privately printed, 1889. 42 p. + 14 pl. 1. 8°.

Not content with describing and annotating his own fine collection of books relating to this interesting though gloomy subject, Mr. Sears has added to this list an historical introduction tracing the rise and growth of both the original tapestries and the works which have described and

illustrated them, and a bibliographic list of previous bibliographies relating to the subject-matter, from which it seems that this one subject has been treated in sixteen previous works. The illustrations add great value to this work, and this and the preceding list show how greatly the private libraries excel the public in the completeness of special branches or sets of books.

SEARS, G: E. A collection of the emblem books of Andrea Alciati, juriconsult, born at Alzate, near Milan, 1492; died at Pavia, 1550, in the library of G: E. Sears. N. Y., privately printed. 1888. 40 p. + pl. 8°.

Although this purports to be merely a list of the editions of Alciati in the author's library, it must take rank among the most thorough of bibliographic works. Not only does it contain lined titles and accurate collations of the thirty-three editions in Mr. Sears' library, but many other editions, as well as much other information, are given in the voluminous and scholarly notes. The typographical part of the book is very beautiful, and the edition limited to 100 copies.

SHERBORN, C: Davies. A bibliography of the foraminifera, recent and fossil, 1565-1888; with notes explanatory of some rare and little-known publications. London, Dulau, 1888. 8°, 5s.

"Far the most complete bibliographical work, relating to its special group. The references to Hungarian literature are specially noteworthy." — *Acad.*

Table alphabétique des matières contenues dans les vingt volumes formant la 1^{re} série des SOUVENIRS de la Flandre wallonne, recueil hist. rel. à Douai et aux anciennes provinces du nord de la France, pub. de 1861 à 80, par un comité archéologique. Douai, 1888. 21 p. 8°. 2.50 fr.

ZEITSCHRIFT des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins; Register zu Band 6-10, angefertigt von Phil. Wolff. Lpz., 1888. 36 p. 8°.

INDEXES.

SIGNORINI, Gius. *Bibliografia dei periodici II Mentore dei ciechi e L'Amico dei ciechi*, anno 1-9 (1877-87). Firenze, a cura della Soc. Tommaseo per l'Istruz. dei Ciechi, 1888. 13 p. 4°.

MR. B. F. STEVENS, having failed to secure the support of the United States Government for the publication of his indexes to manuscripts in the European archives referring to American affairs between 1763 and 1783, announces that he will publish a photographic fac-simile of the documents, provided he can obtain 100 subscribers.

THE two letters following lately appeared in the *Athenæum* (Dec. 8, 22, 1888):

"What," I am sometimes asked, "is the least troublesome way of making an index?" Can the plan I follow be bettered? It may be assumed that the index to be manufactured is not of a special nature, requiring subdivisions of subjects. Galley slips being obviously useless for the purpose, one must wait until a complete proof of the book, 'made up' into numbered pages, is to hand. Beginning at chapter i., the author carefully dictates to a shorthand amanuensis every separate item and its page, completing cross-references, as the work proceeds, and bearing in mind that a good index cannot be too full. When the last page is reached, the amanuensis will write out the references, leaving a blank line between each, on sheets of ruled paper of uniform size. A second assistant will then call over the whole of the written-out references and cross-references, which will be carefully checked by the book.

"During the progress of this tedious business, and in fact until the index is completed, the author may be a man of leisure.

"Mistakes corrected, the sheets are scissored through the blank lines into separate slips, and each placed under its own letter in an open case divided into compartments marked from A to Z. Such a case, made of cloth or leather, with collapsible gusset pockets, may be got for two or three shillings. All the A slips are now taken out, arranged in proper sequence (Aa, Ab, etc.), and pasted in their proper order on one side of sheets of paper of uniform size, which for the printer's guidance should be consecutively numbered. The other letters follow, and with perhaps as little trouble to the author as he could reasonably expect, the work comes to an end. The written slips having been previously checked, the index, when in type, can be safely corrected from them, and the wearisome task avoided of separately looking up in the book every reference for verification.

ANDREW W. TUER."

"I should think Mr. Tuer's plan might be bettered. Of course a book must be printed and paged before any index becomes possible. But why should an author dictate to an amanuensis at all? Let him read his book through alone and carefully underline every word that he wishes to go into the index. Then the index-maker goes through and takes every word that is marked, 'Thumpcushion's Sermons, p. 50,' and 'Sermons, Thumpcushion's, p. 50,' completing the double entry. There should be no cross-entry such as 'See Sermons.' Each should have the folio direct.

"Locke devised a scheme for indexing a commonplace book which contains one good suggestion, viz., to treat each letter with the vowel following, say letter B as BA, BE, and so on. Suppose we take a quarto memorandum-book of blank or ruled paper of 480 pp. folioed throughout from 1 to 480. Divide this amongst the twenty-four letters of the alphabet and you will have 20 pp. for each; divide each of these 20 pp. between the vowels a, e, i, o, u, y, and then let the index-maker fall to from the author's underlined copy. 'Thumpcushion' will go under Tu, 'Sermons' under Se. In this way a kind of classification has been begun, but if you want it exact you must have 24 pp. to start with to each

letter of the alphabet. Then the classification becomes almost complete at the first go off. *Thumpcushion* (3), *Thummim* (2), *Thumb* (1) will all follow on in the index by one act of registration, and only require changing afterwards as I have numbered them, which is very easy. As the pages fill up they can be carried forward to a new book or to an unoccupied folio of the original book, with the mark at the foot of the page giving the folio to which it is carried, as in ordinary book-keeping. If there were a million references to be made this system would answer, because it can develop in size as required, and where not required it simply stands still. There are a few other slight details I could explain in a minute *vivâ voce* to any one interested, but which would waste the valuable *Athenæum* space to particularize here.

C. A. WARD."

Messrs. E. Hetherington and F. G. Heath, in the *Athenæum* of Dec. 29, continue the discussion:

"Perhaps Mr. Tuer may get a hint or two from the plan of using lettered books in place of slips, which I find to answer very well for the *Pall Mall Gazette* index, and without entering into the difficulties which attended my earlier attempts, I will describe briefly my method of working with the classification ultimately adopted.

"Subdivisions being necessarily numerous in any grouping for present or future use of the varied contents of a daily paper, slips are out of the question. The different entries are made in a large lettered book (16 in. by 12 in.) of some 500 pages, but on one side of the paper only—the left side always, because it is easier to get at afterwards with the scissors—and in addition for certain subjects separate quarto books are used. Before starting the index, the large book is prepared by writing in proper alphabetical order (using only one alphabet and following as a guide the preceding index) the various reference-titles with subheadings which seem likely to recur, leaving as many blank lines for each as the subject may seem to require. But as with journalism the unexpected is often to record, the space allotted to the different subjects would sometimes prove insufficient, did not such a wide book make it possible to have a double blank column into which the subjects that unexpectedly crop up can be entered. This column may be further utilized for subheadings—e.g., with the more important politicians it is convenient to tabulate their speeches in the column opposite the other items recording their movements, etc. For such unwieldy headings as 'Ireland,' 'Crime,' and 'Illustrations,' the extra quarto books are very handy; and for long lists of names such as come under 'Reviews,' 'Portraits,' 'Interviews,' and 'Obituary Notices,' a lettered quarto book for each of these headings greatly facilitates the final arrangement for the press.

"When all the books are ready I read through one day's paper at a time and then index it. This enables me to enter at once from memory with each item all the other references and cross-references relating to it in different parts of the paper—e.g., the subject of the leading

article may also be the subject of an occasional note and of a paragraph on some other page. Again, several events may be dealt with in the leader, and references to each will probably also be found in various other parts of the paper. It is, therefore, a great saving of time and trouble to master first the contents of a whole paper before indexing it. In the subjects for which the quarto books are used a new page is begun with every fresh heading and subheading, and at the end of the half year the pages are torn out and rearranged. The best illustration of this mode is perhaps the Irish Question, where, under the general divisions of 'Home Rule,' 'Coercion,' 'Land and Landlords,' 'Parnellism and Crime,' etc., a great variety of items may be grouped and subdivided.

"By this process something like proper alphabetical order can be preserved during the progress of the work, so that the final rearrangement after all the papers have been gone through is not a very tedious matter. At the end of the half-year the scissors and paste have their turn, and the different items, or groups of items, are pasted on numbered sheets of foolscap paper, ruled in squares to guide the printers in the matter of indentation. The index is thus only written once, and no dates or pages are verified unless there is good reason to doubt their accuracy. Another advantage which lettered books have over slips is that by their use the index is rendered easily accessible for reference or comparison, at any moment while the work is going on. Moreover, it is helpful to be able to see at a glance when making a new entry all that has already been entered under the same heading.

"With book indexing this system, of course, requires modification. A general classification not being ready to hand, a good part of the book may first have to be read in order to get some idea what headings will work. But if each item is entered in a lettered book under the letter of the alphabet to which it belongs, rearrangement in proper alphabetical order will be easier, while the index will be more convenient for reference in case it is found necessary to make any alterations in the subject-titles as the work proceeds. In an index to a work on Ireland, for which I tried slips, I found the method very troublesome. Especially was this the case when I wished to change a heading or make some other corrections, as all the slips referring to the subject had to be collected before a correction could be made; indeed, long before the work was finished I found it expedient to pin together as much as possible all the slips belonging to each letter of the alphabet. When the index was completed the slips were pasted in proper order on sheets of paper, and a smooth copy was then made with the type-writer. In another work for which I prepared an index the lettered book plan was adopted, with much more satisfactory results. A shorthand writer might be of use sometimes: surely not when there are many difficult foreign names to contend with. E. HETHERINGTON."

I would modestly suggest some improvement (in the direction of simplicity) upon the plans of both your correspondents.

Index-making, in my opinion, is a labor of love, to be undertaken by no one but the author himself. Another cannot possibly do it so well, as it is essential to give not merely the subject headings, but the spirit of a work. This involves an intimate and correct knowledge of the author's exact meaning, and none but himself can so accurately condense that meaning into the index line which is to express it.

As to the *modus operandi*, underlining the index subject words is necessary, but not sufficient, for a reason already implied; that is to say, the index should often contain a reference not expressed in words on the page or pages indexed.

The plan of indexing which I have found the simplest is to have two boards divided each into twenty-six spaces, separated by lines—each space being headed by a letter of the alphabet in order—A, B, C, etc. Taking a number of narrow sheets of wide-lined paper, I begin with p. 1, carefully index everything in it under its page number, and proceed in the same way through all the book, giving double references wherever necessary. The entries are put one under the other on the lined paper. Having finished, I cut up the whole, having each entry on a tiny slip of paper containing subject and page—the lines of the paper assisting the scissors, the width of each slip being a little less than the width of the spaces on the two boards. I then begin to sort them alphabetically into the spaces on one of the boards, and this finished, I take each of the little piles of slips, beginning with A, and, using the second board, sort them by its aid into dictionary order, the plan of taking them in the order of the first vowels in a word being a good beginning, thus: Barley, Bentwood, Bitumen, Box, Batter, and so on. The divided alphabetical board proves useful at every stage; for in the second sorting Barley goes into the A compartment, Bentwood into the Editto, and so on. Words with the same first vowel are arranged on the board on the same plan, in the alphabetical order of the consonants, thus: Babington, Bacteria, Badminton, Baffled, Bagdad, etc. As each letter is completed I gum the set on to pieces of paper for the printer, the quickest plan of doing which is to gum the pieces first, and then, having the index slips displayed in their due order on the table, to transfer them in that order to the printer's slips.

FRANCIS GEORGE HEATH.

It seems to me that Mr. Ward's system of marking index words is superior to Mr. Tuer's of dictating, and that Mr. Tuer's plan of arranging independently written slips is far superior to Mr. Ward's of writing in an alphabeted book. The time spent in arranging and pasting a million slips would be much less than the time required to find the proper page of the book a million times; and after all the order in the book will be only approximately correct, and will require to be very carefully worked over. In a large index this will be by no means an easy task. Take as example the letter C, which will ordinarily contain about $\frac{1}{10}$ of the alphabet, that is, in a million ref-

erences, 83,333. Divide these among the second letters (which are not merely, as Mr. Ward says, *a, e, i, o, u*, and *y*, but also at least *h, l, r*, nine in all). If they tell equally *Ca* would have 9259 entries. Imagine the task of numbering these in correct order; the numbers of course jumping from one book to another, for at 30 lines to the page it would require 38 pages to contain *Ca*. The remedy for this would be to use one book for each group of two letters and to subdivide each book by the third letter. But there would still remain the difficulty of finding the proper book and proper page for each entry when originally made.

So far as we know the book system of indexing has been entirely abandoned by American indexers when a whole work is to be indexed at once. When entries in an index are made from time to time only, and the index is not to be printed, the slip system is less excellent because slips are liable to loss and are not easy to consult. In that case either a book index or a card index must be made. C: A. CUTTER.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Aramis, ps. of H: Maret. — *Intermédiaire*.

Callene Fisk, ps. of Rev. Wilbur Fisk Crafts, in "Through the eye to the heart or Eye teaching in the Sunday-school," N. Y. [cop. 1873], 8°.

Jacqueline, ps. of Mme. Séverine. — *P. Masson* in *Intermédiaire*.

Mora, ps. of René Maizeroy. — *P. Masson* in *Intermédiaire*.

Rough-Hewer, Sydney, *Rough Hewer, Jr.*, ps. of Abraham Yates, Jr., "Political Papers, addressed to the Advocates for a Congressional Revenue in the State of New York, N. Y., 1786."

The Queen of the Belgians writes under the pseudonym of "Mme. Reyer," and the Princess Clementine, her daughter, as "Marthe d'Orey."

Mr. W. Cushing sends us the following additions to his "Initials and pseudonyms."

An Actor, ps. of Daniel E. Bandmann in "An actor's tour; or, 70,000 miles with Shakespeare," Boston, 1888.

Aunt Susie, ps. of Mrs. W: King, in the *Atlanta Constitution*, 1888.

A Backwoods Preacher, ps. of Rev. S. H. Hiltz, in "Experiences of a backwoods preacher," Toronto, 1888.

Betsy Hamilton, ps. of Mrs. I. W. Plowman, in the *Atlanta Constitution*, 1888.

A Collegian, ps. of Edwin J. Gerstle, in "Verses of a collegian," N. Y., 1885.

Caleb Corkscrew, ps. of E. R. Barrager, in *St. Louis Magazine*, 1886.

Deacon, ps. of G: Salisbury, editor of the *Fall River Advance*.

F. F., ps. of Jonathan E. Peckes, of Concord, N. H., in letters to *Boston Journal*.

Falcon, ps. of Soule Smith, in *Belford's Magazine*, 1888.

George Waldo Browne, ps. of Victor St. Clair, an American author, born at Deerfield, N. H., residing in Manchester.

Idyll, ps. of Mrs. Nellie Watts McVey.

An investor, ps. of John Swann, in "An investor's notes on American railroads," N. Y., 1886.

Jenks, ps. of P. G. Ferguson, in *St. Louis Magazine*, 1886.

Judith K. de Kuyter, ps. of Miss Edith Olive Gwynne's "Skeletons in the closet," in *St. Louis Magazine*, 1886.

Laurens, ps. of Rev. H. L. Hammond, "New stories from an old book," N. Y., 1886.

A Lawyer, ps. of Edgar A. Spencer, in "Hints from a lawyer," N. Y., 1888.

B., M. N., ps. of M. Norton Bradford, verses contributed to the *Boston Globe*, 1888.

H., M. P., ps. of Moses Purnell Handy, in *Philadelphia Times*, 1875, an American editor, b. in Warsaw, Osage Co., Miss., in 1847; he was the founder of the *Daily News*, Phil., 1884.

Marilen, ps. of Aurel Adair, in *St. Louis Magazine*, 1886.

Merrie Morn, ps. of Miss M. F. Murphy, in the *St. Louis Magazine*, 1886.

Nelly Nettle, ps. of Miss Ellen C. Morey, in the *Literary museum*, Boston, 1853.

Nick Nickelby, C. O. D., ps. of Arthur Everett Cotton, in "Married to a rascal," in *Yankee blade*, Boston, 1879. He was born at Northwood, N. H., 1857, resides there, and practises law. Contributes to various periodicals under the pseudonym of A. E. C. Cotton.

Old Man Plunkett, ps. of A. M. Weir, in *Atlanta Constitution*, 1888.

One of the Set, ps. of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., in "Those pretty St. George girls," Phil., 1883.

The Poet Coachman, ps. of Matthew Suttill, (Works, 1885).

Ralph Royal, ps. of Jacob Abarbanell, in "Flirtation; or, a young girl's good name," N. Y., 1884.

The Rector, ps. of Rev. Cameron Mann, in "Five discourses on future punishment preached in Grace Church, Kansas City, Mo.," N. Y., 1888.

Reddy, ps. of J. H. C. Irwin, in *St. Louis Magazine*, 1886.

A Reformed Humorist, ps. of Robert J. Burdette, in *Lippincott's Magazine*, March, 1887.

Roger Williams, ps. of Francis Wayland, in the *Examiner*, in "Notes on the principles and practices of Baptist churches," afterwards issued in the author's name, N. Y., etc., 1857, 12°.

Sabbaticus, ps. of Prof. A. E. Wafple, of the Lewisburg University, Lewisburg, Pa.

Victor St. Clair, ps. of George Waldo Browne, in "The hunters of Moosehead," in *The young folks*, Manchester.

A Veteran Conductor, ps. of C: B. George, in "Forty years on the rail; reminiscences," Chicago, 1888.

Funk & Wagnalls' Publications of 1888.

- According to Promise; or, The Lord's Method of Dealing with His Chosen People.** By Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon. A companion volume to "All of Grace." 12mo, cloth, 75c.
- Before an Audience; or, The Use of the Will in Public Speaking.** Talks to the students of the University of St. Andrews and the University of Aberdeen. By Nathan Sheppard. 12mo, cloth, 75c.
- Hints on Early Education and Nursery Discipline.** 12mo, cloth, 60c.
- Letters from Hell.** Given in English by L. W. J. S. With a preface by George MacDonald, LL.D. Orthodox in its views. 12mo, 350 pp., cloth, \$1.00. This book ran rapidly through twelve editions in a single year in Germany.
- Science of Politics (The).** By Walter Thomas Mills, Secretary of the National Inter-Collegiate Association. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.
- Better Not.** A new book by Bishop J. H. Vincent, LL.D., Chancellor of the famous Chautauqua University. An epigrammatic and convincing handbook dealing with the dance, theatres, card-playing, and kindred topics. 16mo, cloth, 90 pp., 40c.
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- Commentary on the Book of Psalms (A).** By Prof. Franz Delitzsch, D.D., of Leipzig. In 3 vols. Crown 8vo, cloth, \$2.00. First volume ready. From the latest edition, and specially revised and corrected by the author. Vol. I. translated by the Rev. David Eaton, M.A. This forms the second issue in the Foreign Biblical Library.
- Daddy Dave.** A Charming Story of Southern Home Life. By Mary Frances. 12mo, paper, 50c.
- English Hymns: Their Authors and History.** By Rev. Samuel W. Dufield. 8vo, \$2.50.
- Environment.** A Story of Modern Society. By Florine Thayer McCray. 12mo, 404 pp., cloth, \$1.25.
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